Second Series, No.1

Monday, November 20, 1961
Kartika 29, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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GMGIPND—LSII—1524 (Ai) LSD—11-12-61—900.

LOK SABHA

Alphabetical List of Members

A

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor).

Abdul Rashid, Bakshi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdul Salam, Shri (Tiruchirapalli).

Abdur Rahman, Maulana (Jammu and Kashmir).

Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).

Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).

Achint Ram, Lala (Patiala).

Agadi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa (Koppal).

Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai (Mandsaur).

Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Ramanathapuram).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).

Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).

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Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

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Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Assar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).

Asthana, Shri Lila Dhar (Unnao).

Atchamamba, Dr. Komaraju (Vijayavada).

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish (Bilhaur).

Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).

B

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Badan Singh, Ch. (Bisauli).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).

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Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).

Banerji, Shri Pulin Behari (Lucknow).

Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).

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Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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B—contd.

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Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).

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Bhawani Prasad, Shri (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).

Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).

Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).

Biswas, Shri Bhola Nath (Katihar).

Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).

Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury (Delhi Sadar).

Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).

Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

C

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Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand (Chhindwara).

Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broach).

Chandramani Kalo, Shri (Sundergarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

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Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).

C—contd.

Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan (Pudukottai).

Choudhury, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka).

Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

D

Daljit Singh, Shri (Kangra—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

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Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Deb, Shri Narasingha Mala Ugal Sanda (Midnapur).

Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).

Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).

Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati).

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Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

D—contd.

Dindod, Shri Jaljibai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).

Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).

Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).

Dublish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardhana).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

Ering, Shri D. (North-East Frontier Tract).

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).

Gaikwad, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao (Nasik).

Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahal).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpat Sahai, Shri (Sultanpur).

Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrjuji (Balaghat).

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Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Cooch-Behar).

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Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttier (Kasergod).

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Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).

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Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan (Mahendragarh).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—East).

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Hansda, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

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Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

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Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

I

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).

Iyer, Shri S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

J

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

J—contd.

Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jamir, Shri (Chubatoshi—Naga Hills-Tuesang Area).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).

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Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).

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Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).

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K

Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).

Kamble, Shri Bapu Chandrasen (Kopergaon).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).

Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).

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Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

Kashiram, Shri V. (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah).

Katti, Shri D. A. (Chikodi).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

K—contd.

Kesar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).

Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).

Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).

Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji R. (Kutch).

Khushwaqt Rai, Shri (Kher).

Khwaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).

Kiledar, Shri R. S. (Hoshangabad).

Kistaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K. (Hyderabad).

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).

Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).

Kripalani, Acharya, J. B. (Sitamarhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleshwar).

Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).

Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Gudivada).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras—South).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Chingleput).

Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).

Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareli—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vikarabad).

Lonikar, Shri (Jalna).

M

Madhok, Shri Balraj (New Delhi).

Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat).

Mahedeo Prasad, Shri (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausaheb Rao Saheb (Kolhapur).

Mahanty Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).

Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).

Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bihari (Bhatal).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarntaran).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Basti).

Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu and Kashmir).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).

Mallik, Shri D. C. (Dhanbad).

Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).

Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).

Mandal, Shri Jialal (Khagaria).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

M—contd.

Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).

Manjula Devi, Shrimati (Goalpara).

Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).

Matin, Qazi S. A. (Giridih).

Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).

Mehta, Shri Ashok (Muzaffarpur).

Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Mehta, Shrimati Krishna (Jammu and Kashmir).

Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).

Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).

Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).

Menon, Shri T. C. Narayanankutty (Mukandapuram).

Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).

Mishra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar).

Mishra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).

Mohammad Akbar, Sheikh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mohammed Imam, Shri (Chitaldrug).

Mohan Swarup, Shri (Pilibhit).

Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).

Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).

M—contd.

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur).

Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).

Mullick, Shri Baishnab Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).

Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Murthy, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).

Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Nadar, Shri P. Thanulingam (Nagarcoil).

Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajalu (Tiruvallur).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).

Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).

Naldurgkar, Shri Venkatrao Sriniwasrao (Osmanabad).

Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Nanjappan, Shri C. (Nilgiris).

Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Periyakulam).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).

Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).

Nathwani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath).

N—contd.

Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Quilon).

Nayudu, Shri T. D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).

Negi, Shri Nek Ram (Mahasu—Reserved—Sch Castes).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar South).

O

Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

P

Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).

Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Palaniyandy, Shri M. (Perambalur).

Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).

Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).

Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni (Puri).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch Castes).

Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukbhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).

Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).

Patel, Sushri Maniben Vallabhbhai (Anand).

Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

P—contd.

Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).

Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).

Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).

Patil, Shri R. D. (Bhir).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).

Patil, Shri T. S. (Akola).

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).

Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).

Pillai, Shri S. C. S. Anthony (Madras North).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker, Sahib, Shri B. (Manjeri).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).

R

Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).

Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Badaun).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).

Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).

Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).

Rajendra Pratap Singh, Shri (Rai-Bareli).

Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).

Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazaribagh).

Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Domariaganj).

R—contd.

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).

Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Rangaswamy Naidu (Pollachi).

Ramam, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).

Ramaswamy, Shri Pulli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaul, Shri S. N. (Mahasu).

Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).

Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).

Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).

Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).

Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).

Rao, Shri R. Jaganatha (Koraput).

Rao, Shri Rameshwar (Mahbubnagar).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Rao, Shri Thirumala (Kakinada).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).

Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).

Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).

Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).

Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).

Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).

Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).

R—contd.

Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).

Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).

Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).

Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).

Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharajganj).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Samantsinhar, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).

Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).

Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).

Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sanghi, Shri N. K. (Nagaur).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).

Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana).

Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).

Satis Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada).

Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna).

Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sen, Shri A. K. (Calcutta North-West).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).

S—contd.

Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahanpur).

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).

Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).

Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Saurashtra).

Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).

Shankar Deo, Shri (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shankariya, Shri M. (Mysore).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).

Sharma, Shri Harish Chandra (Jaipur).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).

Shastri, Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Gurgaon).

Shastri, Swami Ramanand (Barabanki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).

Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).

Singh, Shri Digvijiya Narayan (Pupri).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).

Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahadol—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Singh, Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri P. N. (Chandauli).

Singh, Shri Ramesh Prasad (Aurangabad).

Sinha, Shri Anirudh (Madhubani).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Siwan).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).

Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara (Patna).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).

Sonavane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).

Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengonde).

Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sugandhi, Shri Murikeppa Sidappa (Bijapur North).

Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).

Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).

Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).

Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).

Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).

T—contd.

Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).

Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).

Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).

Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patan).

Thevar, Shri U. Muthurmalinga (Srivilliputhur).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).

Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).

Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).

Upadhayaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

V

Vairavan, Shri A. (Tanjore).

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).

Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).

Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).

Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).

Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar (Visakhapatnam).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

V—contd.

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

W—contd.

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Wilson, Shri John N. (Mirzapur).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Y

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabanki).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

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Shri Jaganatha Rao.
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.
Shri H. C. Heda.
Shri Mulchand Dube
Dr. Sushila Nayar.

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Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-law.

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Shri M. L. Dwivedi
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Shivram Rango Rane
Shri H. Siddananjappa
Shri Laisram Achaw Singh
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti
Shri K. T. K. Tangamani.

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Shri C. D. Gautam
Thakore Shri Fatehsinhji Ghodasar
Shri M. R. Masani
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee
Shri C. D. Pande
Shri Shivram Rango Rane
Shri Asoke K. Sen

Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah
Shri Sarangadhara Sinha
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Dr. P. Subbarayan
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar.

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House

Shri Mulchand Dube—*Chairman.*
Shri Manakbhai Agarwal
Shri M. Ayyakannu
Shri Ignace Beck
Shri B. L. Chandak
Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
Shri N. R. Ghosh
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe
Shri Baishnab Charan Mullick
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi
Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Harish Chandra Sharma
Shri M. K. Shivananjappa
Shri Rungsung Suisa.

Committee on Estimates

Shri H. C. Dasappa—*Chairman*
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee
Shri Chandra Shankar
Shri V. Eacharan
Shri Ansar Harvani
Shri H. C. Heda
Shri M. R. Krishna
Rani Manjula Devi
Shri Bibhuti Mishra
Shri J. G. More.
Shri G. S. Musafir
Shri Padam Dev
Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia.
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi
Shri Panna Lal
Shri Karsandas Parmar
Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai
Shri P. T. Punnoose
Shri Rajendra Singh
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy

Shri Satis Chandra Samanta
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
Shri Kailash Pati Sinha
Shri M. S. Sugandhi
Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore
Shri Mahavir Tyagi
Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay
Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik
Shri K. G. Wodeyar.

Committee on Government Assurances

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Shri C. R. Basappa
Shri Bhola Nath Biswas
Shri Daljit Singh
Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta
Shri Ganpati Ram
Shri Mool Chand Jain
Shri Kamal Singh
Shri P. K. Kodiyan
Shri Balraj Madhok
Shri Motilal Malviya
Dr. Pashupati Mandal
Shri Bishwa Nath Roy
Shri Ramji Verma.

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Shri B. Anjanappa
Shri Jagdish Awasthi
Thakore Shri Fatehsinhji Ghodasar
Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
Shri Ram Chandra Majhi
Shrimati Krishna Mehta
Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra
Shri J. M. Mohammed Imam
Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
Shrimati Uma Nehru
Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel
Shri M. K. Shivananjappa
Shri N. Siva Raj

Committee on Private Members' Bills and

Sardar Hukam Singh—*Chairman.*
Shri S. A. Agadi
Shri Akbarbhai Chavda
Shri Debi Soren
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
Shri Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar
Shri Surendra Mahanty
Shri N. B. Maiti
Shri P. Thanulingam Nadar
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao
Shri Rup Narain
Sardar Amar Singh Saigal
Shri Jhulan Sinha
Shri Sunder Lal.

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Lok Sabha

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Shri Rohan Lal Chaturvedi
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Shri G. K. Manay
Dr. Pashupati Mandal
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Dr. G. S. Melkote
Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
Dr. N. C. Samantsinhar
Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary
Kumari Mothey Veda Kumari
Shri Ramji Verma
Shri K. K. Warior

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Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand
Shri Lalji Pendse
Shri V. C. Kesava Rao
Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
Shrimati Savitry Devi Nigam
Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha
Shri Jai Narain Vyas.

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Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
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Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
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Shri J. M. Mohammed Imam
Shri Karsandas Parmar
Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
Shri Raghubir Sahai
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
Shri H. Siddananjappa
Shri Jhulan Sinha.

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Sardar Hukam Singh
Shri Upendranath Barman
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
Shri Braj Raj Singh
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri S. A. Dange
Shri H. C. Dasappa
Shri P. K. Deo
Shri Mulchand Dube
Shri H. C. Heda
Shri Jaipal Singh
Dr. A. Krishnaswami
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah
Shri Asoka Mehta
Dr. Sushila Nayar
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman
Shri N. G. Ranga
Shri Jaganatha Rao
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Shri N. Sivaraj
Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik.

House Committee

Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah—*Chairman*
Shri A. E. T. Barrow

Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Khushwaqt Rai
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed
Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Jaganatha Rao
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta
Shri Sinhasan Singh.

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Lok Sabha

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Shri Premji R. Assar
Dr. K. B. Menon
Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee
Shrimati Uma Nehru
Shri Rameshwar Sahu
Shri Radha Charan Sharma
Shri H. Siddananjappa

Rajya Sabha

Diwan Chaman Lall
Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar
Shri M. Govinda Reddy
Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour
Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.

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Lok Sabha

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha—*Chairman*
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Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya
Shri Resham Lal Jangde
Shri Prabhat Kar
Shri Mohan Swarup
Shri C. R. Narasimhan
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi

Shri Sinhasan Singh
Shri Tekur Subramanyam

Rajya Sabha

Dr. W. S. Barlingay
Shri Rohit M. Dave
Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal
Shrimati Yashoda Reddi
Shri Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha.

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Sardar Hukam Singh
Shri Amjad Ali
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
Shri Naushir Bharucha
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
Shri Motilal Malviya
Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
Shri C. R. Pattabi Raman
Shri M. Shankaraiya
Shri Radha Mohan Singh
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Shri M. S. Sugandhi.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in-charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Finance—Shri Morarji Desai.

Minister of Railways—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Defence—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Irrigation and Power—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Law—Shri Asoke K. Sen.

Minister of Transport and Communications—Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Ministers of State

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Health—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister of Mines and Oil—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Commerce—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Industry—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Community Development and Co-operation—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.

Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Anil K. Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshankar Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Deputy Minister of Railways—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shrimati Violet Alva.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.

Deputy Minister of Food—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Deputy Minister of Law—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.

Deputy Minister of Railways—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Purendu Sekhar Naskar.

Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment—Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence—Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri Anand Chandra Joshi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel—Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation—Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra.

Vol. LIX First day of the Fifteenth Session of Second Lok Sabha No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 20, 1961/Kartika 29, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bonus Commission

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*1. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Damani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bonus Commission has started its work; and

(b) if so, whether it will cover the public sector projects?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Not yet.

(b) Public sector establishments not departmentally run and which compete with establishments in the Private sector will be included within the purview of the Commission.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know the specific reasons why the constitution of the Bonus Commission was delayed for so many months?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): It is a new proposition altogether and the question of public sector arose—whether there should be a representative of the public sector undertakings also. That was one reason. The employers also did not agree among themselves as to whether there should be one representative or more on their side. That was another reason. There was also some controversy about the Chairman of the Commission.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the Commission is empowered to revise certain criteria laid down by industrial courts' such as full bench formula, or the Muir Mill's case, which restrict the worker's right to earn bonus.

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether all the workers working in private and public undertakings and who are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act will be covered by the Bonus Commission?

Shri Nanda: The answer which has been given already clearly indicates what is going to be included.

Shri Tangamani: Recently the Supreme Court held that in the case of banking companies certain reserves need not be disclosed. I would like to know, in view of the reply given by the hon. Deputy Minister that Government is going to include public sector establishments, whether in the case of banks in the private sector

and also the Reserve Bank that decision of the Supreme Court will not be observed and will be brought in line with other industries.

Shri Nanda: This matter was considered specifically and in view of the fact that there is a Tribunal dealing with this question it was decided that this fact should be brought to the notice of the Commission and for the time being I do not think anything more is going to be done.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government have made any estimate of the amount which has got to be paid as bonus by the various factories?

Shri Nanda: This question does not arise at the moment. They are going to decide the principles on which it is going to be paid.

Shri Tyagi: Is the bonus to be related to the profits earned by a company, or will it be an incentive one—more production more bonus?

Shri Nanda: I am not the Commission; it is the Commission which is going to lay down the principles.

Shri Tyagi: I would like to know whether in the terms of reference it has been mentioned that the Commission should decide about this principle of bonus in relation to the profit earned by a company or in relation to the work done?

Shri Nanda: The profits constitute a very major element in this matter; but production also should be taken into account.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for the submission of the report?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government is likely to take a decision about those employees working in different public sector establishments which are not covered by the terms of this Bonus Commission, for example, Defence, Railways, etc?

Shri Nanda: It does not mean that if the Bonus Commission does not consider the case of certain categories of employees that they are not going to be rewarded for their good work in other ways.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the Commission has been finally constituted and if so who is the representative from the workers' side on the Commission?

Shri Nanda: The composition has been fixed in terms of the number of representatives, but the names have not been finalised yet because they have not been received from some of the parties.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Will somebody from labour side be taken on the Commission?

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में मिनिमम बोनस देने का भी उल्लेख है जैसा कि बम्बई, अहमदाबाद और इन्दौर में एग्रीमेंट के द्वारा मिलता रहा है ?

Shri Nanda: It is open to the Commission to consider that aspect.

Public Sector Projects

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*2. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the location of major Public Sector Projects in different States;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) whether any protest has been lodged by any State regarding this decision?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3287/61].

Shri M. B. Thakore: In paragraph 2 of the statement mention has been made of some technical committees. May I know the members of that committee and whether any representation has been given to the State Governments?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the papers have been laid on the Table of the House. The reports contain all the details about the Committees and consultation with State Governments, etc.

Export of Textile Goods by China to Nepal

*3. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the proposed supply of textile goods worth about Rs. 2 crores by China to the Nepalese Government; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken to increase the export of textile goods to Nepal and to compete with the prices of the textile goods supplied by the Chinese Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). It is reported that China had agreed to contribute both in cash and in the form of consumer goods including textiles to meet the cost of certain Chinese aided projects in Nepal. It is understood that the effect of the proposed import of textiles from China will only be of minor significance to India.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Since we are giving many sorts of help and aid to the Government of Nepal, could we not have come to some arrangement, as the Chinese have done, by means of which the interests of our textiles in Nepal could have been safeguarded?

Shri Kanungo: Our arrangement with Nepal is much more beneficial to both of us. As a matter of fact all payments are made in Indian currency and whatever happens the trade relations are such and the payment arrangements are such that we will not be affected very much.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The question relates to maintaining our textile interests in Nepal. Could we not have come to an arrangement in matters of aid and help that we are giving to Nepal that we could have maintained our export of textiles to Nepal?

Shri Kanungo: We do not want to make any such conditions like that

Shri Ranga: How are these imports from China expected to reach Nepal? Is it by land route or sea route, or sea route and land route?

Shri Kanungo: If they come they have to come by land route.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय हिन्दुस्तान से नैपाल में भारतीय वस्त्रों का कितना ऐक्सपोर्ट होता है और चीन के वस्त्र जब नैपाल में आने लगेंगे तो उस वक्त हमारे ऐक्सपोर्ट की अवस्था क्या होगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैंने जवाब में कहा है कि जो चीन से इम्पोर्ट होगा ।

If and when imports from China come in, as against the Indian exports, they will be of a minor nature.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How do the prices of Indian commodities in the Nepalese market compare with those of Chinese commodities there?

Shri Kanungo: There is no Chinese commodity in the Nepalese market, or

for the matter of that, in any of the major markets now.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the hon. Minister has got any definite information, because in the Nepalese market there are so many Chinese commodities including shoes?

Shri Kanungo: I am confining myself to textiles.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Our exports will certainly suffer by Rs. 2 crores by the exports of China to Nepal. How are we going to make good the loss?

Shri Kanungo: Our total trade in textiles is of the order of Rs. 2 crores. I do not have a copy of their agreement, but our information is that the maximum to be supplied by them will be round about Rs. 25 lakhs.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The newspaper report is that the Chinese would be dumping textile goods worth Rs. 2 crores, and the Minister says that as far as he knows, it is only Rs. 25 lakhs under the terms of the agreement. How to reconcile the two? What is the position?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister's statement is more correct

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि दो करोड़ रुपये का माल हमारा वहां जाता है और दो करोड़ का चीन से आयेगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारा कौन सा माल वहां जाता है और चीन से कौन सा माल आयेगा और उसमें क्या फर्क पड़ेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : टेक्सटाईल के बारे में मैंने बतलाया कि दो करोड़ का तो नहीं लेकिन उम्मीद है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा २५ लाख रुपये का चीनी माल आयेगा ।

Dead Fly in Vial of Streptomycin

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*4. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Goray:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Nanjappan:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a vial of Streptomycin, untampered Batch No. 1438-18F, manufactured in August, 1961 by the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. issued to one worker and sold by a local pharmacy in Bombay was found containing a dead fly; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) It is true that a vial containing one gram of streptodicin, a combination of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin in equal proportions, bearing the label and seal of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, was found to contain a dead insect.

(b) An enquiry was made by the Drugs Control Administration, Maharashtra State, in the matter. The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited also conducted tests on the reference vials of Batch No. 1438-18F manufactured in August 1961. The contents were found to be up to the accepted standards.

The entire batch in question had been distributed to different parties under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Bombay city. Out of a total of 11,100 vials distributed only

1000 vials remained unutilised on the date of the report. The samples drawn from these vials by the Drugs Control Administration, Maharashtra State and tested by their Analyst revealed that the drug conformed to the standard specifications. Nevertheless, the remaining vials were not released for sale as a preventive measure.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What were the qualifications of the analysts who examined these samples?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There were several tests made by several analysts. Most of the analysts employed in these tests are either M.Sc., or B.Sc.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है। An enquiry was made by the Drugs Control Administration, Maharashtra State, in the matter, उस जांच से क्या नतीजा निकला और उसमें किस का दोष था और उसको क्या दंड दिया गया इसका कोई विवरण नहीं दिया गया ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जांच का यह परिणाम आया कि उन्होंने कहा कि सिर्फ एक ही वयान में यह मरी हुई मक्खी निकली है और बाकी जितनी वायल्स को ऐग्जामिन किया गया उनमें कोई दोष नहीं था। ११००० में से १०००० इस्तेमाल हो चुकी थीं बाकी जो १००० रहती थीं उनको फ्रीज़ कर दिया गया।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the enquiry conducted was only in respect of the particular vial which had the fly, or did they seize all the vials in Bombay? Was a cent per cent checking done; if not, what was the percentage of checking done?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I just now explained that out of the 11,000 vials, already 10,000 had been consumed, and the druggists were asked not to use the remaining 1,000 vials, and they were frozen inspite of the fact that only one vial was found to be contaminated by the fly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Minister that a vicious propaganda is going on by some private agencies against the production of streptomycin and penicillin in the Government factory? May I know what steps have been taken to counteract it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no such propaganda. On the other hand, we are not only expanding Hindustan Antibiotics, but, as the hon. House knows, we are setting up four more public sector drug projects for production of items including streptomycin and penicillin.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The question is not about the examination of the vials, but the question is how flies get into the place where the medicine is being put into vials. It is a very serious matter—this kind of contamination of an injectible drug. I would like to know what has been done to examine the premises, the processes and the possibilities of introduction of flies into the vials, and the result of such examination.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The quality control in this enterprise, as in other drug enterprises in the Government of India, is of the highest order, and therefore I would not like to generalise from a small accident which might have happened for any reason. One does not want to say so, but there could have been some planting, or it might have been an accident. Anyway, a fly might have been hurt and get into the vial one way or the other.

As I said, out of the 11,000 vials, 10,999 have been found to be without any contamination; 10,000 had been used, and the balance were frozen.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Minister says the fly might get into it by

an accident. Some might question it. The place where medicines are bottled for injection are generally made fly-proof and insect-proof. How is it that insects are allowed to get into that place? Once it gets in, contamination is inevitable. Has any examination been made with that end in view?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: He says by an accident the fly was hurt and got into it. So, I want to know whether the insects can get into the place where vials are filled.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member suggest that somebody put it into the vial?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the questions asked before, I would like the hon. Minister at least to tell us if any further precautionary measures have been taken after the discovery of even one fly which is dangerous.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Because we consider quality and specifications of the highest order to be essential, as I promised the House the other day, we are even thinking of having control not only at the factory level and the Drug Controller level, but of a Recontrol Institute of India, which is going to be established very soon, only in order to safeguard that in the public sector where we are going to produce drugs in a much wider way, drugs worth Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 crores, we should have a re-check independently of the enterprise.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister stated that perhaps a fly might have been planted. After stating that it might have been accidental, he further suggested it might have been planted. May we know what made them suspect that such a possibility exists, and if it does exist, may I know what steps are being taken to see that this avenue is not used again?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was a mere conjecture. I said it in a cautious way. One conjecture or guess may be as good as another. There is no serious accusation involved that somebody did plant it.

Pak Propaganda

*6. **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received to the effect that Pakistani Press is indulging in a false and misleading propaganda in regard to Hindus of Punjab (India) and the Akali Dal; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government of India in this matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes; but such propaganda was not particularly directed against the Hindus of the Punjab. It was directed principally against what was termed the "Hindu Congress Government"; which it was alleged was pursuing a policy of crushing all minorities including the Sikhs and the Muslims of India.

(b) Our High Commissioner in Karachi presented an *Aide Memoire* on the subject to Pakistan Foreign Secretary on the 19th August 1961. He again discussed the matter with him on the 10th September 1961. Our High Commission in Karachi also brought to the notice of the Pakistan Government some editorials and other objectionable writings in the Pakistan Press, and pointed out that they had violated the decisions of the Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee. A reply from the Government of Pakistan to these representations is still awaited.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : हाई कमिश्नर द्वारा जो प्रयत्न किये गये क्या उनका कोई फल निकला ?

श्री सादत अली खां : मैंने अर्ज किया कि अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है ।

(میں نے عرض کیا کہ ابھی تک کوئی جواب نہیں ملا ہے -)

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि पाकिस्तान सरकार की ओर से उनके समाचारपत्रों में पंजाब के सिक्खों और हिन्दुओं के बीच में तनाव पैदा करने के लिये जो समाचार प्रकाशित होते हैं उसके अतिरिक्त कुछ इस प्रकार की पुस्तिकायें भी प्रकाशित कर के पंजाब में भेजी गई हैं जोकि इन दोनों के सम्बन्धों के अन्दर खटास पैदा करने वाली हैं और यदि हां तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि माननीय सदस्य का सवाल क्या है ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तानी समाचारपत्रों में पंजाब में हिन्दुओं और सिखों के बीच में तनाव पैदा करने के लिये जो समय समय पर समाचार प्रकाशित होते रहते हैं, क्या उन के अतिरिक्त कोई इस तरह की बुकलेट भी छापकर पंजाब में भेजी गई, जिससे इस बात को और बढ़ावा मिले । यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं इसका जवाब हां या ना में नहीं दे सकता कि ऐसा कोई पैम्फलेट छपा या नहीं । इस वक्त मेरे इल्म में यह बात नहीं है । शायद छपा हो, लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता ।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय मंत्री तो बाहर थे ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Pakistan Press has gone literally wild and incited the people of Punjab to institute a violent revolution on the issue of the Punjabi Suba, may I know whether our Government have said to Pakistan point-blank that this is our internal affair and that it is none of their business?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes; they have been told that this is a breach of the agreement.

Survey of Causes leading to Central Government Employees' Strike

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*7. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of Starred Question No. 345 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Shri R. L. Mehta has since completed and submitted his report of a survey regarding causes leading to the strike by the Central Government Employees in July; 1960; and

(b) if so, the details of his findings?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for submitting the report?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no question of time-limit. This report is meant for departmental action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether Shri Mehta met the representatives of the various associations and unions; and, if so, the number of associations and unions which have submitted memoranda to him.

Shri L. N. Mishra: He has met the representatives of the State Governments and Central Government and also of the workers and the employees.

I cannot give the exact number of the representatives.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This Committee was appointed to ascertain the causes leading to the strike. I want to know whether, after the submission of the report, there will be any discussion between the Government and the employees on this particular subject.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Shri Mehta was appointed to analyse the information that was available and also to collect some additional information. This report was meant only for departmental use and not for any other purpose.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): So far as the question of the hon. Member is concerned, I may say that we have not seen the report. Therefore no question of the discussion or otherwise of the report arises at this stage.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि आम हड़ताल करने का जो प्रयत्न किया गया था, उस में कुछ मजदूरों संघों का प्रधान हाथ रहा था और अब उन्हीं मजदूर संघों को फिर से मान्यता दी जा रही है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि इस मान्यता के मिलने के बाद इन लोगों ने फिर से अपनी पुरानी हरकतें शुरू कर दी हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani.

डा० गोविन्द दास : श्रीमान् , मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य क्या जानना चाहते हैं ?

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि क्या आम हड़ताल का एक कारण यह नहीं था कि कुछ मजदूर संघों ने, और विशेषकर साम्यवादी मजदूर संघों ने, यह हड़ताल कराने की कोशिश की थी और क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि उनको फिर से मान्यता मिलने के बाद उन्होंने अपनी पुरानी हरकतें फिर शुरू कर दी हैं ?

श्रम तथा रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : सब कुछ सोच-विचार कर यह मान्यता दी गई है ।

Shri Tangamani: Shri R. L. Mehta has also conducted such inquiries in the past as in the case of Dock Labour. That report was published. We would like to know whether this report also will be published and made available to us.

Shri Nanda: No, Sir.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether this report would be placed at least before the Tripartite Committee in order to give them an opportunity of suggesting to the various parties concerned as to how best a repetition of such strikes could be prevented?

Shri Nanda: If any questions arising out of the material that we get require such action we will certainly place it before this body.

Shri Nath Pai: The Minister of Labour said that the report will not be published. In view of the fact that Government have a specific view regarding the responsibility for the strike, how is it fair and just that this report which was to find out the causes should be withheld from Parliament and the public?

Shri Nanda: As I pointed out, this was intended to collect factual information about whatever transpired in that period and the intention was not to make it a public document. But, let me get the report; then we can consider anything further about it.

Shri Asoka Mehta: In the past, a number of enquiries of this nature have been carried out; and I know of some enquiries where the reports were made available to the general public. I would like to know what was the practice in the past and whether we are departing from that.

Shri Nanda: Let me see the report first.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The workers' representatives were called to give evidence before Shri Mehta. Were they told that the report would not be published?

Shri Nanda: Yes.

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out, Sir, that I was one of those remotely connected with the strike. In the invitation that was issued to us by Shri Mehta it was indicated that it was a public enquiry and its findings will be made available to the country, the Parliament and the public as a whole.

Shri Nanda: It was not so. I find that when this idea was mooted, the information given was that it was intended to be not a public document. We have got the information. As I said, there can be further consideration on this matter.

Indian Embassy in Peking

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*8. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese Government have imposed extraordinary restrictions on the Indian Embassy in Peking and the various trade missions in Shanghai, Lhasa and places in Tibet to make it impossible for them to discharge their duties; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). It is a fact that the Indian Embassy in Peking and other Indian Missions in China, and more particularly Tibet region of China are subjected to a great many restrictions which render the discharge of their functions difficult. The Government of India have drawn the attention of the Government of China to his abnormal situation in a series of representations but they have produced no results and members of our Missions in China continue to suffer from serious disabilities. Though it is not the normal policy of Government to impose restrictions on the movements and activities of members of foreign Missions in India, it has been found necessary to introduce certain restrictions in this respect on foreigners including persons holding diplomatic status at Kalimpong which is in a sensitive border area.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the nature of these extraordinary restrictions which have been placed on our Embassy personnel and other personnel working in those places in China?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are restrictions on movement; and there is no opportunity of making any contacts with the local people. Nobody from the Embassy can move out beyond 20 Km. without getting previous permission, especially in the Peking area. In Tibet, in Lhasa there is a guard stationed at one mission, ostensibly for the protection of our personnel but it prevents our officers coming into contact with the local people.

Shri Tyagi: Do Government propose to take any reciprocal action with regard to the Chinese Embassy in Delhi?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is given in the original answer than it is not the policy of the Government to take such restrictive action. Such restrictive action is taken only in the Kalimpong area because it is situated in a sensitive area.

Shri Balraj Madhok: In view of the fact that the restrictions imposed on our Embassy staff have made their normal work difficult, will Government consider the question of closing the Embassy there?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Vajpayee: The question is....

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Embassy will be closed or not. That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Vajpayee: We want to know the policy of the Government. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly resume their seats. Questions of policy cannot be asked during the Question Hour. If hon. Members are not satisfied with the present policy of Government and want to make suggestions they can take other steps which they know very well.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Deputy Minister said that the representation made to the Chinese Government produced no results and also that they are not going to take any reciprocal action with regard to the Chinese Embassy at Delhi as happened in the case of the Missions in Tibet and other places. So, what other steps do they want to take?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I may answer that....

Mr. Speaker: That need not be answered; I have already called Shri Hem Barua.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are restrictions not only on our embassy but there are restrictions on others also.

Mr. Speaker: When I call one hon. Member and another hon. Member goes on interrupting and ultimately puts a question, that question need not be answered. The question of the hon. Member whom I have called first has to be answered. The Minister need not answer the other hon. Member's question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether China has indicated the reasons for her putting these restrictions on the proper functioning of our diplomats in that country so that we might examine those reasons and, if necessary, take reciprocal action in our country also?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): These restrictions have been placed on all the foreign diplomats; they are not on Indian diplomats only. I do not know that any special restriction applies to us; they have not stated it. To my knowledge, it has been their general policy.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I request that my question may be replied.

Mr. Speaker: Let him put the question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Deputy Minister stated that our representations to the Chinese Government had produced no results.

Mr. Speaker: If reciprocal action is not going to be taken, is the Government contemplating taking any other measures so far as this is concerned? That is his question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a matter to consider from time to time. We have taken action in the most important place affecting the Chinese in India, that is, Kalimpong, as has been stated. In regard to the other places, if, in the balance, we think that it is desirable action may be taken. For the present we are not intending to take any action.

Shri Ranga: Since when these restrictions were imposed? For how long?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: By the Chinese? Or by us? They have been there for some time.

Shri Ranga: Is there no definiteness? Is it one year or six months or more?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: By China? That, I think, is quite a long time—for a couple of years or perhaps more.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. How can a reply be like this? The Minister is not in a position to state correctly as to for how long China had taken this action.

Mr. Speaker: She said two years.

Shri Hem Barua: She said: "I think it may be a couple of years or more".

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice for giving the correct date.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: Why is it that it was not published before? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Each hon. Member will have his turn. Now, Shri Vajpayee.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Minister has stated that similar restrictions had been put on all the foreign missions in Peking. May I know if the restrictions are similar and whether other foreign missions have also been disabled to function in Peking?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any discrimination against us?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The main restriction is on the freedom of movement; it is restricted within a certain area. That applies to every one of the missions there, so far as we know. I cannot for the moment say if there are any specific restrictions applying to the Indian mission; I am not aware of that.

Shri Ranga: If these restrictions are common to all, they need not be called 'extra-ordinary' restrictions.

Dandakaranya Project

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*9 **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a state of near crisis in Dandakaranya Development Project has arisen due to disinclination of the refugees from West Bengal camps to move to the project site;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to persuade the refugees to move to the project site?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The movement of camp families from West Bengal to Dandakaranya has been most disappointing. The matter was discussed in September 1961 by the Union Minister for Rehabilitation with the Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal. The State Rehabilitation Minister expressed the view that the slow movement of camp families to Dandakaranya should not cause undue alarm as the position was likely to improve after the Puja holidays and would certainly be still better after the general elections are over. It has, therefore, been decided to watch developments over the next few months

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that the situation had persisted for the last two years, have any alternative proposals been considered to get this area rehabilitated by some other people?

Shri P. S. Naskar: As and when the situation arises, it will be considered but not at the present moment.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if a considerable number of refugees have indicated their willingness to go to Dandakaranya after the expiry of their ninety days time limit and if so, whether the Government is willing to make any relaxation on that point?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It has been agreed between the Central Government and the West Bengal Government, at the request of the State Government, that even those campers who had been notified on or after the 1st January, 1961 and whose period of notice had expired long ago, should not be denied the facility to go to Dandakaranya if even now they change their minds.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why is it that the non-camp-refugees in West

Bengal who have either not been rehabilitated or have received only partial aid are not allowed in larger numbers to go to Dandakaranya?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The present policy is to allow ten per cent of the D.Ps. who are not in the camps. Even that quota has not been filled up. The question of sending larger numbers does not arise at present.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: How many houses and fields prepared for the refugees are lying vacant in Dandakaranya area and for how long?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The information given was that no house was lying vacant. As you are aware, Sir, under your direction, we submit to the hon. House a periodical report every session and last session too, we submitted a report and circulated it to the hon. Members. This session, shortly, we are going to do so.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The first part of the question was whether a state of near crisis in Dandakaranya Development Project has arisen. Only on the 16th of this month, the Ministry issued a press handout from Calcutta denying this. May I ask the Minister to explain exactly what is the position with regard to this alleged crisis?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have seen the Press report as mentioned by the hon. Member and I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to the contradiction to that report issued from our Ministry next day in the Press.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It merely says that there is no crisis.

Shri P. S. Naskar: There is no such crisis.

Shri Supakar: Since the progress of the project involves a lot of deforestation, would the Government consider the desirability of slowing it down if the movement of the refugees is not quite satisfactory?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Jaipal Singh: We have just now been told that the Government will wait another two months. I want to know whether this will be a definite target and that it will not be beyond that and that, if the position is still unsatisfactory at the end of this period, that is to say, if the refugees from West Bengal are still disinclined to go to Dandakaranya, Government will make a definite public announcement in regard to what my hon. friend Shri Sarhadi has asked: as to who will be the people who will be rehabilitated. Will it be the people who have been displaced from there or what? Because, we must have a definite answer about that. Everytime this question is raised, we are given vague answers that a certain percentage of adivasis who have been displaced are also being resettled. The position seems to me otherwise than what the Government tells us.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Dandakaranya development scheme is a development scheme and at the present moment the priorities are given to the East Bengal DPs and the landless local tribals. As and when the time arises, Government will surely consider the eligibility of other landless labour to settle in Dandakaranya.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is the target time two months, beyond which the Government will not wait any more for the East Bengal refugees to make up their minds? That is my question and I want a reply.

Mr. Speaker: Is two months definite or will it be extended?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The hon. Member says: two months. What I have said is this. At the present moment, the movement of DPs to Dandakaranya is slow but the State Government tells us that the situation will improve after the Puja holidays and certainly after the general elections. As you know, Sir, there are certain political parties in West Bengal who are giving certain hopes that after the general elections, the State Government would be changed and the situation would change and

they would be settled in West Bengal. In that hope the DPs are not moving now.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that out of the families taken to Dandakaranya, as many as a thousand families are still in the work-site camps and the Dandakaranya authorities have not been able to settle them?

Shri P. S. Naskar: A certain number of families,—about a few hundred and not exactly thousand—could not be moved to the village site because of the monsoon. For the information of the House I may say that they are being moved to the rehabilitation site now.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I put one question.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: They have not been able to settle the families who are already there; so, why is this hurry?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called the next question. The hon. Member cannot monopolise.

फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड

*१०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १६ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७०१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म सेंसर के नियमों का ठीक तरह से पालन करने के बारे में कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री आ० च० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) : इस विषय पर निर्माताओं और बोर्ड के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया गया है और सेंसर के नियमों का ठीक तरह से पालन करने के लिये संतोषजनक व्यवस्था हो रही है ।

I shall read that in English also.

(a) and (b). The matter has been discussed with the producers and the Board, and a satisfactory formula is being evolved for observance of Censor rules.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फिल्म निर्माता लोग फिल्म सेन्सर के वर्तमान नियमों में किसी प्रकार के संशोधन कराना चाहते हैं, और इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : यह तो तफसील की बातें हैं । वे लोग समझते हैं कि ज्यादा काम होने के मार्ग में दिक्कतें हैं, और इसी लिये इस सम्बन्ध में बातें हो रही हैं कि नियमों में इस प्रकार से परिवर्तन किया जाय कि यह काम अच्छे ढंग से और आसानी से हो सके । बात-चीत काफी हो चुकी है, बल्कि कुछ मामलों में तसफिया हो चुका है , और इस महीने के अन्त तक या दिसम्बर के पहले सप्ताह तक सब बातों के बारे में संतोषजनक तसफिया हो जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जहां फिल्म निर्माता लोग वर्तमान नियनों में ढील करने पर जोर दे रहे हैं वहां अधिकांश लोग उन को और कड़ा कराना चाहते हैं, और क्या वार्ता के सिलसिले में इस बात का भी ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा ?

डा० केसकर : हां, हम सब बातों को ध्यान में रक्खेंगे ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : यद्यपि यह बात बहुत पुरानी हो गई है और बार-बार इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता रहा है, क्या इस यह बात सरकार जानती है कि इस समय जिस प्रकार के चित्रों का निर्माण हो रहा है, उन से हमारे देश की नई पीढ़ी, विशेषकर युवकों का नैतिक पतन हो रहा है ? क्या सेन्सर के मामले में इस प्रकार के कुछ नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं किजिन से इस प्रकार के फिल्मों का निर्माण ही न हो सके, या इस प्रकार के जो फिल्म बनते हैं उन में इस प्रकार के हिस्सों को काट दिया जाय ?

डा० केसकर : इस मामले में बजट डिबेट्स में काफी बहस हो चुकी है। ऐसे सिद्धान्त के मामले में सवालों के जवाब में कुछ ज्यादा कहना मेरे लिये कठिन है। लेकिन निर्माताओं से जो मतभेद रहा है वह मूल सिद्धान्तों के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि हम उन सिद्धान्तों का इंटरप्रेटेशन किस प्रकार करें, इस बारे में रहा है, और कुछ दूसरी प्रोसीजरल बातों के बारे में शिकायत है कि उन से काम में अड़चन पड़ती है और उस में देर लगती है। इन सब के बारे में कोई संतोषजनक तरीका निकालने का हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that Government have received a number of representations from a number of women's organisations and a large number of signatures asking for a more effective and stricter censorship, and is it a fact that they have also asked for some kind of pre-censorship so that bad films are not produced and some guidance is given before the producers spend a large amount of money on the films which later creates difficulties? If so, what is the Government's reaction to it?

Dr. Keskar: I am aware that there is a very strong body of public opinion in favour of having a pre-censorship of films and Government tries to take all factors into consideration in evolving a policy which is rational and balanced.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि कुछ मशहूर फिल्मी कलाकार जो उत्पादक बन गये हैं फिल्मों के, वे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों से उन के लिये प्रशंसापत्र प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, उसके बाद सेंन्सर बोर्ड में ले जाते हैं। साथ ही साथ क्या यह भी वे जानते हैं कि फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड के विरुद्ध इस प्रकार की शिकायत है कि छोटे छोटे फिल्म उत्पादकों के फिल्मो को सेन्सर करने में देरी की जाती है और बड़ों बड़ों को प्रश्रय दिया जाता है ?

डा० केसकर : मेरे पास शिकायत नहीं आई है, लेकिन चूंकि आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा है, इस लिये मैं इस की तहकीकात करूंगा।

Anti-Indian Chinese Propaganda

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*11. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese press at home and outside has been carrying on propaganda against various statements made by him particularly during the non-aligned nations' meet at Belgrade;

(b) if so, what is the nature of this and whether Government have made any protest to Chinese Government regarding the same;

(c) whether Government also took steps to counteract this false propa-

ganda; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main burden of this propaganda is to show that India took a soft line on the question of colonialism at the behest of certain Western Powers, and has, in consequence, isolated herself from the main trend of Afro-Asian thought. The attention of the Chinese Government has been drawn to the campaign sustained in the Chinese Press to misrepresent and distort the Prime Minister's statement at Belgrade with the mischievous view of creating general prejudice against Government of India's policies. To correct the impression created by Chinese propaganda, the true version of the Prime Minister's statement has been widely circulated drawing attention, at the same time, to the distortions in the Chinese version of the statement.

(c) and (d). The Government of India's stand on the question of colonialism is well known. No amount of malicious Chinese propaganda will mislead people into believing stories about a change in Government's policy in regard to colonialism.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government's attempts at counteraction in respect of certain distorted statements and misstatements, as the Deputy Minister has just pointed out, have created some positive results with regard to the propaganda which the Chinese press has undertaken?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is very difficult to know the reaction of the Chinese press, because, as everybody knows, there is no freedom of the press there, and everything is controlled by the State. So, we do not know exactly what the reactions of the Chinese people are in this matter.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What steps have been taken by the Indian Embassy in Peking in this respect?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I said in answer to the original question, we give the correct version, and then we have got our own publications, the Indian News and other hand-outs, in which we state the truth about these things.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Chinese press has picked up this particular sentence in the hon. Prime Minister's address, namely, "The era of classic colonialism is gone and dead" and, if it is a fact, may I know the basic reasons on account of which, the hon. Prime Minister made this statement, a statement which is unrelated to facts?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I would refer the hon. Member to recent history which justifies hundred per cent what I said.

Shri Hem Barua: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must have followed it. Now, I will call Question No. 21 also which will be taken up along with this question. Some hon. Members had asked me to take it up with this.

Belgrade Conference

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*21. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the matters discussed and the conclusions arrived at, at the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned nations;

(b) the position taken up by India on anti-colonialism;

(c) whether such position was different from that taken up by other Afro-Asian nations; and

(d) if so, the reason for taking up such position?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The matters discussed and the conclusions reached at the Belgrade Conference have been published in full in the press. A copy of the Final Declaration of the Conference is, however, placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3289/61].

(b) to (d). The position taken by the Conference on 'Colonialism' is stated in its Final Declaration, in the drafting of which the Indian delegation took an important part. The question of there being any difference of approach between India and other participating countries does not arise.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether in the course of the conference, a difference arose between our representative, that is, the Prime Minister, and some of the other Afro-Asian representatives regarding the emphasis to be placed on the condemnation of colonialism *vis-a-vis* the emphasis on disarmament and peace and, if so, whether our refusal to emphasise anticolonialism, created a wrong impression among the other delegates that we have softened our opposition to colonialism?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is difficult for us to say what impression was created in somebody else's mind or in the minds of the other delegates. Our whole objective in the Belgrade Conference was to emphasise the dangerous war and peace situation in the world, which has become more dangerous by the resumption of nuclear tests in the Soviet Union and that the Belgrade Conference should lay stress on this war and peace situation and try to improve it. We did lay stress on that. That has nothing to do with less stress on anti-colonialism or on any other matter. They are important and they were referred to but the important thing was that the world should survive and not be put an end to by nuclear war.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that all types of neutralism—positive neutralism, unaligned neutralism, uncommitted neutralism and all these types were represented in that political caravanserai conference at Belgrade, may I know what was the basic policy of our Prime Minister adopted to steer through the rough weather there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not follow the question.

Shri Hem Barua: All types of neutralism—positive neutralism, uncommitted neutralism, unaligned neutralism, etc.—were represented at Belgrade. What basic policy did our Prime Minister adopt to steer through the rough weather at Belgrade?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously when a large number of countries get together, they represent often in minor matters or even in major matters differences of opinion. People do not come together merely to say ditto to

each other, because they do not agree on everything. That is obvious. In the Belgrade Conference, a great majority of the countries were from Africa and from the Arab countries. They were influenced by local considerations, this, that and the other. In forming a policy—it was not high policy—geography counts; these things are discussed and ultimately something emerges. Here a communique emerged, which was ultimately passed unanimously.

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister stated that there was no difference of opinion with regard to the issue of anti-colonialism. May I know whether there were any differences on the issue of the attitude to be taken with regard to the resumption of atomic tests and also the developments in Berlin? What were the differences particularly between the delegation of India and the other countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The use of the word 'difference' is confusing. It is all the time a question of emphasis. A separate resolution was sponsored by India and accepted, about the war and peace situation. It referred to nuclear tests, etc.; this matter must be dealt with as a matter of great urgency. We do not call that 'difference' when some people thought that this was important enough, but other matters should be given equal prominence.

Shri Nath Pai: With regard to Berlin?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Berlin was not discussed there. It was referred to as a very important matter, but it was not discussed at all.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it was a fact that three leaders who took part in the Belgrade Conference including our Prime Minister met yesterday and there was a proposal that the conference should be continued and a new conference should take place?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: At Cairo?

Shri Tangamani: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was a proposal that the conference be continued? What does it mean? Obviously a conference cannot continue permanently. It has to conclude at some time.

Shri Tangamani: I have been misunderstood. It has been reported in the papers that when the three leaders met, there was a proposal that a conference similar to the Belgrade Conference may be held for continuing that conference and for discussing the matters which were left out. Is it a fact?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; there was no reference to that subject at all.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Was World Government discussed there or not, because no peace can be established by only treaties? About colonial questions, I have to say this that the colonial question is a natural phenomenon. When human currents flow out, they go out and water other countries. So, was it discussed or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was not discussed.

Labour-Management Relations in Coal Mines

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*12. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint a Committee to go into the labour-management relations in the coal mines;

(b) if so, whether the proposed enquiry would be conducted into the labour-management relations in the coal mines in the private sector as well as the public sector; and

(c) what are the terms of reference of this committee?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). There is no intention to appoint any such committee. However, a departmental enquiry about labour-management relations in coal mines is being made by the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad, for the information of the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been found that the Regional Labour Commissioner at Dhanbad has been taking sides and if so whether any other official will be appointed to go into this question and see which union or workers took part in violence?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The gentleman deputed to make enquiries is a different person altogether. Therefore, any apprehension on that score is not well-founded.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is fact that in the Dutta Central Kajora colliery the Secretary of the INTUC-affiliated union was arrested on a charge of rioting and assault? What is the truth about it? May I know whether any action has been taken?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this? This relates to labour-management relations. Next question.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

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*13. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sindri Fertilizer Factory is working according to schedule; and

(b) if so, whether the production has gone up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

A comparative statement showing the actual production during the first 7 months of the current year (April to October, 1961) and during the corresponding period of the previous year is given in the following table:—

STATEMENT

In Metric tons.

	1961	1960
Ammonium Suphate	1,57,000	1,64,000
Double Salt . .	33,800	19,800
Urea . . .	7,500	5,100

It will be seen that, while the production of Ammonium Sulphate is more or less the same as in the last year, the production of Double salt and urea has gone up.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Is it a fact that due to want of dolomite, the Sindri factory was about to be closed down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri Supakar: May I know the reason for the reduction in the production of ammonium sulphate, if it is not due to raw material shortage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a sort of fluctuation. As I have indicated there itself, they are not the final figures. There is a slight fall, but we hope perhaps to make it up in these two months. The main reasons are we have to shut down some of the plants for maintenance and repair and there was shortage of coal and transport etc. for a little while.

Shri B. C. Mullick: Is it a fact that the Government appointed a commission to investigate and recommend ways and means of improving the working and production of fertilisers? If so, what are the recommendations of the Commission?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We appointed a series of committees. Actually first the Works Manager himself made a report. Then Dr. Hussim Zahir was asked to make a report. After that

we appointed a three-man committee with Dr. Zahir as Chairman and a foreign technical expert. All these recommendations have been considered by the Board of Directors and are being implemented.

Shri Tangamani: It appeared in the papers that the daily production in August was 856 tons of ammonium sulphate whereas the rated capacity was 974 tons. In the statement also we find that the production of ammonium sulphate has gone down in 1961. I would like to know whether anything near the rated capacity has been reached in the last few months.

12.00 hrs.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already explained in answer to the earlier question that small fall in 1961 of 7000 tons—as compared to 1,64,000 tons in the same period it is 1,57,000 tons—has been due to certain dislocation in the supply of coal and some wagons of gypsum. It is not a serious fall by any chance; perhaps, in these few months it might still step up.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that the machinery is not being properly maintained, and how long it will take to repair the machines?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that in the earlier stages the maintenance was not as well looked after as it should have been, and as a result of intensive investigation in the matter during the last three years regular cyclic repair and maintenance has been undertaken. I do not think there will be any serious difficulty now.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: I want to know how much time will be taken on the repair of machines.

Shri Manubhai Shah: One battery takes about 18 months. Like that there are several batteries and repairs are done in a cyclic way.

Shri Tangamani: Here, Sir, we have been given figures for the period April to October. I gave the figure for August. I would like to know whether during September and October it has shown any increase in production, because in the month of August it was more than 100 tons less than the rated capacity.

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are all not such things that for every month there can be an account of the reasons. What I said was that the first seven months of production has shown a slight decline—only in respect of ammonium sulphate because the production of urea and double salt has gone up—and during the months which are not covered by these figures perhaps the production might exceed the target, but that is a thing about which I cannot be sure at this moment.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dutta Central Kajora Colliery

***5. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious clash between two groups of workers took place at the Dutta Central Kajora Colliery in Asansol on 10th September, 1961;

(b) whether a number of persons were killed and injured as a result;

(c) whether the secretary of INTUC-affiliated Union was arrested on charges of rioting and assault in this connection;

(d) the circumstances leading to the incident; and

(e) the steps taken to restore peace and normal working of the colliery?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) 14 persons were injured; one of them succumbed to his injuries.

(c) A large number of persons including the Director of the Company and the General Secretary of the Union were arrested and cases have been launched against them.

(d) The matter being *sub-judice*, details of the incident cannot be given.

(e) A police picket has been posted in the colliery and the situation is now peaceful.

Distribution of National Income

*14. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiry regarding distribution of income generated by the two Plans has been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are the conclusions?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri G. L. Nanda): (a) and (b). The enquiry has not yet been completed.

Activities of the Naga Hostiles

*15. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of Naga Hostiles have increased after the murder of Dr. Ao;

(b) if so, the steps taken to liquidate their pockets; and

(c) whether Government of Burma have been approached to afford necessary help in this matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) The hostiles have continued to be active after the assassination of Dr. Imkongliba Ao.

(b) The Security Forces have further intensified their operations against the Naga hostiles.

(c) The Government of India have been in touch with the Burmese authorities who have promised to render all possible help in dealing with the Naga hostiles based in Burma.

Indian Embassy at Brussels

*16. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bricks were thrown at the Indian Embassy in Brussels on the night of 15th September, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). On Friday the 15th September, 1961 at about 10.20 P.M. a motor-car carrying 2 or 3 unknown persons was seen stopping in front of the Ambassador's residence and the crashing of two or three stones against the front door of the house was heard. Two glass doors were thus damaged. There was no crowd at the time of the incident and there was no demonstration. The Police and the Chief of Protocol were informed. Soon After, the Head of the Police arrived and and gave all assurance of protection. Police were posted both at the Chancery and the Embassy night and day for a week. The Chancery remained open during that period. The Foreign Office agreed to pay the bill for the

repairs of damage caused and expressed regrets for the attack.

Firing by Pakistanis on Jammu Border

*17. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistanis have resorted to intermittent firing on the 28th August, 1961 and on various subsequent occasions also on the Jammu-Sialkot border near village of Pindi Charkan and Deoli in Tehsil Ranbirsinghpura;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to counter the attack of the Pakistanis; and

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with the U.N. Observers?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our border police frustrated Pakistani attempts at encroachment on our territory.

(c) The matter was referred to U.N. Observers. Flag meetings attended by representatives from both sides and U.N. Observers have not been successfull because of Pakistan intransigence.

Reorganisation of U.N. Secretariat

*18. **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Damani:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 303 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since considered the report submitted by the Committee of Experts to examine and recommend measures to ensure the maximum economy and efficiency in the U.N. Secretariat; and

(b) if so, what are the final conclusions and the decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Report of the Committee of Experts broadly covers four issues: (i) Top Level of the Secretariat; (ii) Geographical Distribution of Staff; (iii) Economic and Social Activities; and (iv) Administrative and Budgetary Matters.

The Report is yet to be considered by the current Session of the General Assembly and the final views of the Government of India will need to take account of developments there. Broadly, however, the views of the Government of India on these issues are as under.

(i) *Top level of the Secretariat.*—The Government of India are in favour of a Secretariat which can function effectively and which also takes into account the different currents of opinion in the world.

(ii) *Geographical Distribution.*—The Government of India are generally in agreement with the recommendations made by the majority of the Members of the Committee, which suggest methods of ensuring equitable geographical distribution on the basis of population and contribution to the budget.

(iii) *Economic and Social Activities.*—The Government of India are in agreement in principle with the recommendation made by the majority of the Members of the Committee that there should be decentralisation of economic and social activities by transferring their activities and operation from U.N. headquarters to regional Economic Commissions. The question of the modalities of such transfer will, however, need further consideration.

(iv) *Administrative and Budgetary Matters.*—These relate to division of

the budget into two parts—administrative and operational,—language facilities, library services, etc. These questions will need detailed scrutiny and the forthcoming debate in the General Assembly will assist in formulation of concrete proposals.

Loans to Tea Estates

*19. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the grant of long term loans to tea estates for replanting and replacement of old and worn out tea areas has been under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether a decision in the matter has since been taken and the scheme introduced; and

(c) the terms of the loans extended under the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Government have decided to place a sum of Rs. 5 crores at the disposal of the Tea Board which will be treated as a "revolving fund" to enable the Board to grant long-term loans to tea estates for replanting, replacement and/or extension of old tea areas.

In pursuance of the above decision, the Tea Board have drawn up a detailed scheme, which is in the final stages of scrutiny. The Scheme will be put into operation very shortly. The broad terms and conditions of the loan will be as follows:—

(i) the rate of loan by the Tea Board to individual estates will be limited to Rs. 3,000 per acre to plains gardens in four annual instalments and Rs. 4,000 per acre to gardens in hilly areas in five annual instalments;

(ii) the loan will be repayable by the estates to the Board over a period of 8 years, commencing after the expiry of 7 years from the disbursement of the first instalment;

(iii) the rate of interest for the loan will be 6½ per annum effective, *i.e.*, inclusive of rebate for prompt payment;

(iv) the security should be primarily in the form of *pari-passu* charge obtained through appropriate arrangement with Banks now financing short-term loan, on the fixed assets of the gardens.

Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh

*20. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hungarian Experts' Team has since visited Amarkantak region of Madhya Pradesh and given its recommendation about the possibility of the location of an Aluminium Plant there in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the Team's findings?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Team's preliminary report is expected in about a month's time.

Rehabilitation of D.Ps. of Eastern Zone

*22. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assessment of the residuary work of the Eastern Zone rehabilitation of refugees has been finalised;

(b) what is the extent of economic problem arising in West Bengal due to camp families remaining there after closure of camps;

(c) whether it is a fact that earlier surveys had shown that majority of camp families made subsidiary income;

(d) if so, why such families are not to be helped to be rehabilitated near their present residence and in avocations they have already taken to; and

(e) whether it is not a fact this would be much cheaper than the amount to be spent on them in Dandakaranya?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The residuary work in Assam, Tripura, Bihar and Orissa was assessed in the year 1960-61. As regards West Bengal, the assessment of the State Government was discussed in detail at Secretariat level in February, 1961. The Rehabilitation Ministers of the State Government and the Government of India reviewed the matter early in September, 1961. When the matter was discussed with the Chief Minister, West Bengal, however, on the 30th September, 1961, he stated that he would like his Finance Department to look into the matter and he would, thereafter, send a note to the Government of India on the subject. A copy of the detailed note prepared in the Ministry of Rehabilitation on the assessment of the residual problem in the State of West Bengal was also sent to the Chief Minister on the 6th October, 1961. No communication has so far been received from the West Bengal Government, but it is expected that the matter would be finalised shortly.

(b) As all the camps in West Bengal have not yet been closed, it is premature to make any assessment.

(c) The surveys had revealed that a good many families in the camps had private income.

(d) and (e). Families who had registered themselves as agriculturists had the option, all along, of asking for recategorisation on the basis of their avocations in West Bengal, but they chose not to do so and continued to live on doles pending the completion of arrangements for their rehabilitation as agriculturists. The question of alternative rehabilitation at a rate cheaper than in Dandakaranya did not, therefore, arise.

अध्यापक प्रशासक

२३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा **बोर्ड** के अध्यापक प्रशासकों के तीसरे पाठ्यक्रम के लिये नियुक्त चुनाव समिति ने उम्मीदवारों की एक सूचि जो कि योग्यता के आधार पर बनाई गई थी सरकार को स्वीकृति के लिये भेजी थी ;

(ख) क्या पाठ्यक्रम के लिये जो व्यक्ति चुने गये हैं वे ठीक इस सूची के अनुसार हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसका क्या कारण है ;

(घ) जो व्यक्ति पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये हैं उनका भाषानुसार विवरण क्याहै ; और

(ङ) नये खोले जाने वाले केन्द्रों में ये कहां कहां और कितनी कितनी संख्या में नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) और (ख) : जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ)

	उम्मीदवार जो चुने गये	जो शामिल हुए
हिन्दी	६	७
मराठी	५	५
कन्नड़	२	२
पंजाबी	२	२
मलयालम	१	१
तेलगू	१	१
बंगाली	१	१
गुजराती	१	—
कुल	२२	१६

(ङ) नियुक्ति के बारे में ट्रेनिंग पूरी होने के बाद फैसला होगा ।

International Trade in Cotton Textiles

*24. **Shri Damani:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a textile delegation had visited U.S.A. to discuss the problem arising from the recent Geneva Agreement on International Trade in cotton textiles;

(b) if so, whether a report has been submitted to Government on their discussion and conclusions arrived at, at the aforesaid conference; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No formal report was submitted. The delegation had, however, useful discussions with the U.S. authorities during which it has been impressed on them, amongst other things, that the Indian cotton textile industry is more complementary than competitive with the American industry.

Former French Possessions

*25. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1004 on the 28th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the appellate jurisdiction exercised by France in the courts of former French possessions has been passed over to India; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Government of India has decided to issue a Notification for vesting appellate jurisdiction in the competent courts in India in respect of the former French Possessions. The preparation of this Notification required a detailed scrutiny of administrative and legal issues in terms of the agreement reached for *de facto* transfer of the former French Possessions to the Government of India. The draft Notification is now ready and will be issued shortly.

Options in Gold, Silver, etc.

*25. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale trading is going on in options (*Teji-Mandi*) in gold, silver, cotton and oilseeds in the cities of Bombay, Indore, and Calcutta through members of recognised associations; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far and further measures proposed to be taken to stop these unlawful transactions?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Some complaints about option trading in Bombay in bullion and oilseeds were received by the Forward Markets Commission and none about Indore and Calcutta.

(b) Police authorities have carried out raids on the premises of parties alleged to be conducting option trading and have in all arrested 40 persons. These cases are under investigation. An Enforcement Directorate is being set up in the Forward Markets Commission, which will be specially responsible for looking into cases of illegal trading.

De jure **Transfer of Pondicherry**

*27. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reply to our communications so far regarding the *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry has been received from France by now; and

(b) if so, the nature of it, and if not, whether Government propose to take any positive steps towards achieving the *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Government of India has received information that the French Government proposes to introduce the Ratification Bill in the French National Assembly in December this year.

Trade Delegation from Afghanistan

*28. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Agadi:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade delegation from Afghanistan recently visited India;

(b) if so, whether any trade agreement has been signed and what are its main terms; and

(c) whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Letters were exchanged embodying the agreed trade arrangements which provide *inter alia* for:

(i) promotion of trade between the two countries on a balanced basis;

(ii) according of facilities for import and export of specified goods; and

(iii) payments for imports and exports through a special procedure which avoids settlement in free foreign exchange.

The arrangements will remain in force for a period of one year from 1st October, 1961.

(c) Copies of the Letters have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Export of Ferro-manganese

*29. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined or propose to examine the question of giving concession in the freight on ferro-manganese meant for export similar to the reduction in freight on manganese ore because of the lower world price of this commodity; and

(b) if so, to what extent the concession can be given?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The matter is receiving attention.

Exhibition Grounds on Mathura Road, New Delhi

*30. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which Exhibition grounds on Mathura

Road, New Delhi have been given to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi for holding the Industrial Exhibition from 14th November, 1961 to 31st December, 1961;

(b) whether any concessions or reduction in the amount have been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A licence deed giving the detailed terms and conditions for allotment of the Exhibition Grounds on Mathura Road, New Delhi for holding the Indian Industries Fair 1961 has been prepared for execution by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and a copy of the same is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3288/61].

(b) and (c). The question of making any concession or reduction in the amount of Government's claim does not arise at this stage.

Peace Corps of Volunteers from U.S.A.

*31. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 74 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the decision to try the scheme of utilising the Peace Corps of Volunteers from U.S.A. on an experimental basis has since been implemented; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Ceylon Trade Talks

*32. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the talks held recently at New Delhi about Indo-Ceylon trade have been successful; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement reached between the Indian and Ceylonese delegations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Trade Agreement was concluded between the two Governments on the 28th October, 1961. A statement giving the main provisions of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A Trade Delegation from Ceylon led by the Hon'ble Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne, Minister of Trade, Commerce, Food and Shipping, Government of Ceylon arrived in New Delhi on the 15th October, 1961, for negotiating a trade agreement between the Governments of India and Ceylon. As a result of these discussions a Trade Agreement was signed on the 28th October, 1961. The Agreement which came into force with immediate effect, subject, to subsequent ratification by the Contracting Parties, will remain in force until it is modified or terminated by either Contracting Party on giving three months' notice to the other party. The main provisions of the Agreement are enumerated below:—

2. (a) Both the Governments have undertaken, on the basis of mutual advantage, to maintain, as far as is practicable the traditional pattern of trade hitherto existing and to explore all possibilities, through consultations from time to time, of expanding trade and of trading in new items.

(b) They have undertaken to give full consideration to the suggestions made by either party for facilitating

the export and import of specific commodities.

(c) Having due regard to the changing patterns of production and consumption, both the Governments shall endeavour their utmost to maintain the volume of the trade between their respective countries at the highest possible level.

(d) Both the Governments will use their best endeavours to promote the development of shipping of both countries and, in particular, shall accord to the ships sailing under the flag of each country, all facilities consistent with their respective laws and regulations.

It is hoped that the Agreement would alleviate the difficulties being encountered with regard to the exports of coconut oil, copra, rubber, and chewing tobacco from Ceylon to India and the exports of dried fish, bidis, jaggery, tamarind and handloom textiles from India to Ceylon.

A copy of the Agreement and the letters exchanged together with a copy of the joint communique has been sent to the Parliament Library for the information of the Members.

Refugees in Kashmir

*33. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint review of the problem of the rehabilitation of refugees from Kashmir area under Pakistan occupation was made in September, 1961 by him and the Prime Minister of Kashmir;

(b) if so, what decisions were taken in the discussions; and

(c) what action has since been taken for implementing the decisions?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). A meeting of the Union Minister for Rehabilitation and the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir was held at Srinagar on the 22nd and 23rd September, 1961 to review the progress made in the implementation of the scheme for the grant of rehabilitation assistance to migrants from Pakistan held areas of Jammu and Kashmir State and to remove bottle-necks if any, in the speedy implementation of that scheme. No major policy decisions were taken in the meeting. The progress achieved so far was reviewed and certain measures were decided for the expeditious disposal of the outstanding work.

U.S. Industrialists in India

*34. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shrj N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Warior:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were held between top U.S. Industrialists and the Government of India in October this year; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussion held and the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Business International, an organisation of U.S. Businessmen, held its annual overseas Session this year in New Delhi from 22nd October to 27th October, 1961. The various Ministries of the Government of India were invited by the group to join them in informal and off-the-record discussions. The discussions did not relate to any specific project or projects but were of a general nature covering problems of economic and industrial development.

Forms Press in Kerala State

*35. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of the forms press proposed to be opened in Koratti in Kerala State; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government have acquired land for the Press?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Plans and estimates for the construction of the factory buildings for the proposed Government of India Press at Koratti are being finalised.

Fourteen Member Commission for Pondicherry

*36. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pondicherry Assembly on the 10th September, 1961 had adopted unanimously draft proposals of the Fourteen Member Commission;

(b) if so, what is the action taken by the Government of India in this regard; and

(c) which of the recommendations are being enforced for the present?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The resolution of the Representative Assembly suggesting, *inter alia*, integration of Pondicherry into the Indian Union, was based on the delay in the ratification of the Treaty of Cession. The Government of India have since received information that the Ratification Bill is likely to be introduced in the French Parliament during its current session. The question of taking action on the resolution, therefore, does not arise.

Dandakaranya Project

*37. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Supakar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the progress made regarding Dandakarnya Project about the resettlement of refugees from Bengal?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): As directed by the hon. Speaker, a report regarding the progress made in the implementation of the Dandakaranya Scheme during the inter-session period will be circulated to the members of this Sabha shortly.

Neutral Summit Conference

*38. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is to pay 25 per cent of the expenses in connection with the Neutral Summit Conference at Belgrade;

(b) if so, whether this amount has been paid; and

(c) what was the criterion to distribute this share among the participating Nations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Certain limited items of expenditure in connection with the Belgrade Conference, mainly on interpreter and shorthand services and the hiring of equipment for simultaneous interpretation, are

to be met jointly by the participating countries, excepting Algeria and Congo. The share of each participating country is to be determined according to the proportion of their respective contributions to the United Nations. On this basis, India's actual share worked out to about 49.7 per cent, but it was decided at a meeting of officials held prior to the Conference that India's share should be limited to 25 per cent of the divisible expenditure. This amount has not yet been worked out and has, therefore, still to be paid.

Prices of Raw Jute

*39. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 893 on the 23rd August, 1961, and state:

(a) whether the entire question of buffer stock operations and prices in connection with raw jute has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Buffer Stock Agency would be an organisation of the Indian Jute Mills Association which is expected to announce its formation and details soon.

Prefabricated Structures

*40. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of prefabricated structures has not been fully explored in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction;

(c) whether the use of corrugated iron sheets supported by metal structures for godowns and schools has been explored; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Prefabricated structures are being used to the extent possible.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

अखबारी कागज की कमी

*४१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
श्री प्र० गं० देव:

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री १० अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३१८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अखबारी कागज की कमी की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ग) : सोवियत रूस, अमेरिका और स्कैण्डिनेविया से कागज आ जाने के कारण अगस्त, १९६१ में स्थिति में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हो गया है। चालू वर्ष की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये जो प्रबन्ध पहले ही किया जा चुका है, उसके अनुसार और भी कागज निर्बाध रूप से आते रहने की आशा है।

Gratuity for Working Journalists

*42. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1331 on the 8th September, 1961 and state the further progress made in bringing legislation before Parliament providing for compulsory gratuity to working journalists who have worked in an institution for more than ten years?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The matter is still under examination. Necessary legislation will be brought before Parliament as soon as possible.

Durand Line and McMahon Line

*43. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the report appearing in the Press that the Durand Line is an internationally recognised boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan but the McMahon Line which divides India and China has never received any international recognition; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government of India to counter this statement and place the real facts before the public and press?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government of India's stand in regard to the so-called MacMahon Line has been repeatedly made clear over the last few years. Attention in this connection is invited to the correspondence published in White Papers and to pages 103 to 115 of the Report of the Indian and Chinese Teams of Officials which deal with the question of the validity of the Line.

Deportation of Shri Mohan Laxman Ranade to Portugal

*44. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 612 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any reply has been received in regard to the protest lodged against the deportation of Shri Mohan Laxman Ranade to Portugal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No reply has been received from the Government of Portugal. The Embassy of the United Arab Republic through whom the protest was lodged are continuing to pursue the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Joint Management Councils

*45. **Shri Anthony Pillai:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 608 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the postponed meeting with representatives of major undertakings was later held for discussing the question of setting up Joint Management Councils;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions arrived at at this meeting; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on the conclusions arrived at by the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N.

Mishra): (a) Representatives of a few undertakings have again been invited to meet the Labour Minister.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Export of Handicrafts

*46. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 369 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Quality Control and Pre-Shipment Inspection of certain items of handicrafts meant for export; and

(b) if so, the recommendations accepted by Government and when do they propose to implement them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In so far as handicrafts are concerned the "Ad-Hoc Committee" made the following recommendations:—

(i) Publicity in regard to the advantages of purchasing only quality marked goods should be undertaken in collaboration with the tourist organisations in India and abroad.

(ii) In regard to carpets, the I.S.I. should amplify Indian Standard including grades for different qualities of carpets and carpets produced at all regions of India other than Mirzapur and Bhadoi that are now covered. Thereafter, it should be provided that the export of carpets be permitted only if they are marked with the I.S.I. mark and/or qality mark of a State Government with a label, giving factual data, securely affixed thereon.

(iii) In the case of brassware, the All India Handicrafts Board should bring out specifications, and thereafter exports of these goods should be permitted only if they are certified under the All India Handicrafts Board's Scheme by a State Government. Furthermore, consistent with the general practice recommended by the Committee, the specifications in due course should be processed through I.S.I.

2. These recommendations have been accepted and are being implemented in consultation with the organisations concerned.

Nagaland

*47. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Interim Consultative Council of Nagaland have suggested to Government certain changes in the transitional regulation under which the provisional regime works and has listed certain difficulties also; and

(b) if so, what is the actual position and whether Government have contemplated any changes to be incorporated into the regulation concerned?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). The Executive Councillors of Nagaland had experienced some procedural difficulties in the actual working of the transitional arrangements. They discussed these difficulties with the Government of India and solutions to them were found. They have gone back fully satisfied with the discussions.

During discussion, it was found that no change in the Transitional Provisions Regulation was necessary to overcome the procedural difficulties experienced by the Councillors.

Manufacture of Transformer

*48. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 866 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the proposal to have a transformer-manufacturing factory to be located in Kerala; and

(b) when it is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The firm has been granted an Industrial licence for the manufacture of Transformers and the terms of their collaboration with M/s Hitachi of Japan are under consideration.

Pakistan Attorney General's Statement in Lahore

*49. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Attorney General of Pakistan in an address to the students at Lahore has asked them to write anti-Indian writings; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government of India have seen a news item which appeared in the Pakistan newspaper 'Dawn' published on 13th October, 1961, reporting the address delivered by Chaudhuri Nazir Ahmad Khan, the then Attorney General of Pakistan, at the installation ceremony of the students union of the Islamia College. The Government of India considers these remarks as highly objectionable and is taking up the matter with the Pakistan Government in terms of the joint Press Code agreed upon between the two countries.

Money Order remittance from Burma

*50. ***Shri Tangamani:*** *Will the* ***Prime Minister*** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 993 on the 28th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian residents in Burma are still experiencing difficulties in the matter of sending money orders to their dependents in India;

(b) if so, further action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether the Burmese Government are insisting on three year residential qualification?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). No, as facilities for sending money orders from Burma by Indian nationals to their dependants in India were resumed with effect from 21st August, 1961.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Loans for House Building

*51. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the limits of loans for building houses by government employees have been raised; and

(b) if so, how many government officials have been benefited so far by the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. In February 1961 the Government of India decided that the Heads of Departments may sanction house-building advances upto Rs. 4,800 to the employees drawing pay upto Rs. 200 P.M. even though the advance based on 24 months' pay, as ordinarily admissible under the Rules, is less than this amount. In July 1961, it was also decided that the

maximum limit of the advance may be raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000.

(b) Since the revival of the Scheme in April, 1956, house-building advance totalling about Rs. 2 crores have been approved in the case of 1,711 Central Government Servants, upto the 31st October, 1961. Of these, advances totalling about Rs. 17 lakhs were approved in the case of 160 Central Government Servants on the basis of the enhanced quantum of advance, as liberalised in February and July, 1961.

भारतीय राज्यक्षेत्र में चीनी अतिक्रमण

*५२. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री प्र० गं० देव:
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर १९६१ से अब तक चीनियों ने भारतीय राज्य-क्षेत्र में कोई अतिक्रमण किए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के संसद सचिव (श्री जोगेन्द्र नाथ हजारिका) : (क) और (ख) हाल में ही सरकार की जानकारी में कुछ ऐसे मामले आये हैं, जिन में चीनी सशस्त्र कर्मचारियों ने भारतीय प्रदेश का अतिक्रमण किया है । इस सम्बन्ध में, ३१ अक्टूबर १९६१ को उस नोट का उद्धरण सदन की मेज पर रखा गया है, जोकि चीन सरकार के पास भेजा गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबंध संख्या १] ।

Air Bases in Pakistan with U.S. Aid

*53. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a report published in the *Indian Express* dated the 15th September, 1961, that the United States Government propose to spend, under a law to be shortly enacted by the U.S. Congress, 116,000 dollars for construction of unspecified air bases at Peshawar in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the proposal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The Government are aware of the Press report in question but details are not available.

(b) The Government of India's views regarding American Military Aid to Pakistan and the repercussions this might have on India's security, have been stated by the Prime Minister on a number of occasions, in the Parliament.

Relief to Educated Unemployed Persons

*54. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Balraj Madhok:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to provide relief to the unemployed educated youth registered with the employment exchanges in the capital submitted by the Delhi Administration has been considered and approved;

(b) if so, when the work for setting up of relief homes planned for the jobless will be started; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). It is proposed to start at the Delhi Employment Exchange, from the beginning of 1962-63, a scheme for ban making submitted by the Delhi Administration.

(c) A provision of Rs. 21,000 is proposed in the budget for 1962-63.

People's Car

*55. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri **Warior:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Dr. M. S. Aney:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Morarka:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress since made regarding establishment of a factory for manufacture of people's car in public sector; and

(b) whether a site has been selected?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The question of the manufacture of a low cost car in the public sector is actively under consideration of Government in the light of the recommendations of the Pande Committee. The establishment of a factory, the selection of a site for it and other allied issues will be undertaken as soon as Government have taken a final decision on the main question of the manufacture of the car.

Charges against Phizo

*56. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any charges of a criminal nature have been framed against the Naga rebel leader Phizo, a fugitive from Indian justice, at present in London;

(b) whether these charges have been communicated to the Government of U.K.; and

(c) if so, what is their response?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). A warrant of arrest against Phizo on a charge of conspiracy to murder his colleague, Sakhrie, is still in force.

The Government had informed the U.K. High Commission in New Delhi that Phizo was a fugitive from our justice and that, although, for the present, we were not asking for his extradition, we hoped that, while he was in the U.K. territory, he would not be allowed to induige in activities directed against India.

Phizo has since then been granted U.K. citizenship on the basis of his Indian citizenship. We have, however, informed the U.K. authorities that we reserved the right to ask for his extradition if there was a need to do so. We have, of course, no intention, for the present, to ask for his extradition.

Cement Factories in Madras State

*57. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madurai Ramnad Chamber of Commerce have suggested to Government immediate setting up of cement factories in Madras State;

(b) whether it is a fact that large deposits of raw materials are detected in Palayam area in Madurai District in Madras State;

(c) if so, when and where is the cement factory to be started; and

(d) whether the said factory will be set up in the public sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government of Madras have reported that large deposits of limestone have been located recently in Kulithalai Taluk of Thiruchirapalli District and the adjoining areas of Dindigul Taluk in Madurai District. Some applications have been received for cement factories in the area concerned, which are under consideration. There is no proposal to set up a factory in the public sector.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme

1. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 863 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision with regard to enhancement of the rate of contribution to the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) when this will be given effect to?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Contract Labour in Coal Mines

2. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 862 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry constituted to go into the question of the nature of works in the coal mines which could be done by contract labour has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Cement Factories

3. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to issue more licences to open new cement factories; and

(b) if so, number of new licences to be issued?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Licensing is a continuous process and licences to set up additional capacity in the cement industry will continue to be issued as long as the licensed capacity falls short of the targeted capacity. At present, the licensed capacity has already touched the planned capacity of 15.24 million tonns a year (15 million tons) fixed for the Third Plan period and new schemes to cover the gap are under consideration New schemes will also be licensed so

that even if some schemes fail to come up for some reason or other, the target can be more than fulfilled. In case of the internal demand rising up, the target may even have to be revised upwards and larger additional capacities for Cement production will be established.

Export and Import Licences

4. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many firms of Maharashtra have been black listed for indulging in mal-practices in obtaining export and import licences in 1961 so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): 24 upto 26th October 1961.

Export of Woollen Goods

5. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of woollen goods exported to foreign countries during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned thereby?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Rs. 5·6 crores.

Supply of Products to Consumer Cooperatives

6. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the arrangements which are proposed to be made to ensure that producers and manufacturers would supply their products to consumer cooperatives at reasonable rates if the price line is to be held?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): The Government is vested with necessary regulatory powers to hold the price line of essential commodities. Specific arrangements of the type suggested in the Question are not at present contemplated.

Cases of Sabotage etc. by Pakistanis in Kashmir

7. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many cases of infiltration and sabotage by Pakistani agents in Kashmir have come to the notice of Government since 15th July, 1961?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Up to October 31, 1961, 27 cases of infiltration and 21 cases of sabotage were reported.

Indian Immigrants

8. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an increasing number of Indians are leaving India to settle in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, who are these people and to what countries they go and what types of work they do there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). It is not possible to compile the information asked for as Indians leaving India are not required to keep the Government of India informed about their movements and activities abroad. There is no record available therefore of Indians settling in foreign countries nor of the types of work they do there.

Registered Unemployed in Punjab

9. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered in the Employment Exchanges in the year 1960-61 in Punjab;

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates for the above period; and

(c) the number of the registered unemployed who were provided with jobs?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c).

Category	Registrations during 1960-61	Placements during 1960-61
Graduates . .	5,470	1,714
Intermediates .	5,596	722
Matriculates . .	57,010	8,439
Others . . .	1,34,349	23,485
TOTAL . .	2,02,425	34,360

Passports to Indians to visit Congo

10. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Indians who have been issued passports to visit Congo during the last three months?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 210 Indian nationals were issued passports valid for travel to the Congo during the last three months. This figures does not, however include the number of passports issued by the Bombay and Port Blair officers as information from those officers is still awaited.

Applications for Passports

11. Shri Balraj Modhok: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2116 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received representations from such businessmen whose applications for passport facilities were in fact rejected by the Regional Passport Office, Delhi on the ground 'purpose not accepted'; and

(b) whether Government will now state the reasons of such rejections by the Regional Passport Office, Delhi in the light of Government's policy to grant such facilities liberally as stated in reply to para (c) of the question stated above?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No representations as such have been received from the businessmen by the Government though some have preferred appeals which have been decided on the merits of each case.

(b) As already stated in reply to the earlier Question, passports are granted liberally to all bonafide businessmen. Passports are refused only in those cases where the purpose is not considered as being bonafide.

United Spices Importers Ltd.

12. { Shri P. G. Deb: / Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: / Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has entered into an agreement with the United Spices Importers Ltd. recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the business interest of the State Trading Corporation to disclose details of the agreement.

Asian Productivity Organisation

13. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1006 on the 28th August, 1961 and state the names of Member countries of the Asian Productivity Organisation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): India, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Republic of China and Nepal.

Tibetan Refugees in Orissa

14. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 133 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the site for resettlement of Tibetan refugees in Orissa has been selected;

(b) if so, where;

(c) whether the Tibetan refugees have started moving to Orissa for resettlement; and

(d) if so, how many have already moved?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). No sir. Selection of the sites for resettlement has not yet been finalised.

Third Plan and Orissa

15. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the details of various projects under the head Transport and Communications' for which the Planning Commission has made a provision of Rs. 8.51 crores in the Third Five Year Plan for Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 2].

Development of Paradip Port

16. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the further detailed studies of the Rs. 28 crore project for the development of Paradip Port for export of iron ore have been completed;

(b) whether this new project is going to be included in the Third Plan; and

(c) if so, the various details of this project?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) These are in progress.

(b) This depends upon the results of the studies now in progress.

(c) The question does not arise.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

17. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: / Shri Kodiyan: / Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 14 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether whole matter of Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme has since been finalised and discussed with the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details and nature of discussion held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Displaced Persons from Assam

18. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received information from the Government of Assam about the measures taken by them for rehabilitation of those persons who had suffered during the July, 1960 disturbances and those who had to leave their hearths and homes in Assam and take shelter in West Bengal and Tripura etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). Upto the 31st August, 1961 the Government of Assam had incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 1·45

crores on the provision of relief and rehabilitation facilities to those affected by the language disturbances.

The main facilities provided to the families in question were as follows:—

(i) Immediate relief of Rs. 50 per family pending issue of rehabilitation loans on return of the family to the original place of residence.

(ii) Provision of food and medical facilities in evacuee camps.

(iii) Distribution of clothes and blankets in evacuee camps.

(iv) Arrangement for transport from evacuee camps to the home districts of the families concerned.

(v) Grant of loan upto Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1500 respectively to riot affected agriculturist and non-agriculturist families on personal security. Higher amounts were also admissible against proper security of immovable property.

(vi) Grant of Rs. 500 per family to relatives of those who lost their lives during the disturbances for performance of Shradh and other religious rites and provision of immediate relief.

(vii) Financial assistance for the maintenance and education of school going children of those who lost their lives during the disturbances. Grants in individual cases were sanctioned to the extent of two years' income of the deceased plus Rs. 10 per month per child for a period of five years subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per family.

(viii) Free medical aid for injury sustained by victims during the disturbances.

(ix) Financial assistance to educational and religious societies for repair of damage caused during the disturbances.

(x) Transport arrangements for those who returned from West Bengal camps to their original homes in Assam.

In addition, an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 200 was sanctioned by the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation to each family which returned to Assam from camps in West Bengal and which was not eligible for financial assistance under the accepted schemes of the State Government. Estimated Expenditure on this account is Rs. 10 lakhs.

Tariff Structure

19. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the present tariff structure so far as import of machinery and components is concerned is under way in order to foster the growth of industries in our country; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Medium Wave Transmitter near Agra

20. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for installing a higher power medium wave relay transmitter near Agra has been chosen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount to be spent on the setting up of the transmitter and the cost of the transmitter separately?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A site of approximately 40 acres has been chosen on the Agra-Fatehabad Road.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 22 lakhs. The cost of the transmitter alone is estimated at about Rs. 10.29 lakhs.

अखबारी कागज की चोर बाजारी

२१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री ३१ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २९३९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई के एक अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्र के मैनेजर द्वारा चोर-बाजारी से अखबारी कागज की कथित खरीद करने के जिस मामले की जांच की जा रही थी उस में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस कार्य में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस विषय में जांच पूरी हो कर कब तक ठोस कार्यवाही किये जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ग). जांच अब भी चल रही है । इस समय यह बता सकना कठिन है कि जांच पूरी होने या अन्य ब्यौरा देने में कितना समय लग सकता है ।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी

२२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी ।
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री १० अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २८७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच कुछ और तिब्बतियों ने भारत में शरण ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किन-किन दर्रों कितनी-कितनी संख्या में भारत में प्रविष्ट हुए ;

(ग) इस समय भी कितने तिब्बती शरणार्थी किन-किन स्थानों पर अस्थायी कैम्पों में निवास कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) उन्हें स्थायी रोजगार दिलाने व अन्यत्र उपयुक्त स्थानों पर बसाने के क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) उन सब के देर से देर कब तक पुनर्वासित हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी हां । अगस्त, सितम्बर में और अक्टूबर १९६१ के पहले पखवाड़े में १३५ तिब्बती शरणार्थियों ने भारत में प्रवेश किया ।

(ख) उन्हों ने बत्तीस दर्रों से हो कर भारत में प्रवेश किया । जिन-जिन दर्रों से उन्हों ने प्रवेश किया उन के नाम और प्रत्येक दर्रे से आने वालों की संख्या बताना सार्वजनिक हित में न होगा ।

(ग) सरकार मालकपुंग में मुख्य मार्ग शिविर चला रही है, जहां २५०० तिब्बती शरणार्थी रह रहे हैं । १०,३०० शरणार्थी दार्जीलिंग, कालिम्पोंग, बुक्सा, सानदेव, पौड़ी, धर्मशाला, नारकंडा, लेह, रुप्शु और हान्ले के शिविरों में रह रहे हैं । इस के अलावा ४,२०० शरणार्थी सिक्किम में हैं और ४,१०० भूटान में ।

(घ) ८१५० शरणार्थी सड़क बनाने के काम पर लगे हुए हैं । मैसूर में पैरिया पटना, नेफा में भालकपुंग और लद्दाख में स्तकना नामक स्थानों पर कृषि पुनर्वास बस्तियां स्थापित कर दी गई हैं । इन योजनाओं से ४,४४० शरणार्थियों को फिर से बसा दिया जायगा । नेफा, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में अन्य बस्तियों को भी स्थापित करने का इरादा है जिन से १०,५०० व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता पूरी होगी । दस्तकारी, लघु उद्योग में और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं तथा

नर्सों के रूप में ८०० नौजवान शरणार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है ।

(ङ) यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि कब तक सारे शरणार्थी पूरी तरह व्यवस्थित कर दिये जायेंगे ।

Major Titov's Visit to India

23. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Major Titov, the Second Cosmonaut of U.S.S.R. has been invited to come to India; and

(b) if so, whether he has accepted the invitation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) No formal invitation has been extended to Major Titov to visit India.

(b) The question does not arise.

Coal Mines of Assam Railway and Trading Company

24. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workmen in the coal mines of Assam Railway and Trading Company, Margherita, have been demanding that the concessional food grains supplied to them as part of their D.A. be paid fully in rice; and

(b) in view of the eased rice position and the lower prices of rice in surplus rice growing state like Assam, whether Government have given their consent to this?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Government have not received any communication in this behalf.

(b) Does not arise.

Recasting of Third Plan of Uttar Pradesh

25. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Plan Schemes of the Uttar Pradesh Government are being examined and the plan would be suitably recast;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be finalised; and

(c) the ways in which the Third Plan schemes of Uttar Pradesh are being recast now?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Engineering Export Promotion Council

26. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council made recently at a Press Conference regarding restrictions of sale of the materials imported by them under export entitlement;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that engineering manufacturers are also experiencing difficulties due to non-delivery of the required raw materials; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not consider it advisable to permit the sale of the raw materials components which are licensed for import for use by the manufacturer in his own factory or factories.

(c) Not generally.

(d) Government have made arrangements for having frequent meetings with the Steel producers to ensure timely supplies as far as possible.

Krishna Menon Committee on State Undertakings

27 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Krishna Menon Committee on State Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 3].

Vanaspati

28. **Shri Chandra Shankar:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian vanaspati has favourable market abroad;

(b) if so, the countries which consume Indian vanaspati;

(c) whether the present export is sufficient to meet their demand; and

(d) if not, what steps Government are taking to increase the export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Indian Vanaspati is mainly exported to Italy, Australia, Aden, Afghanistan, Burma, Bahrein Islands, Fiji Island, Singapore, Iran, Trucial Oman, Saudi Arabia. Kuwait and Federation of Malaya. Exports of Vanaspati from India constitute a small portion of the total imports of this category of products by these countries, as the Indian product has to compete in these countries with cheaper product manufactured in Europe from marine oils or vegetable oil like palm oil which are much cheaper than groundnut oil which is mainly used in the manufacture of Indian Vanaspati.

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase exports of Indian Vanaspati:

(i) Manufacturer-exporters of Vanaspati are granted licences for import of Copra which has good margin of profit to off-set the loss on export of Vanaspati at International prices. Besides, import licences for essential chemicals and spare parts of machinery to the extent of 5% of the f.o.b. value of Vanaspati exported are granted to them.

(ii) Export of Vanaspati is allowed without the requirement of an export permit.

(iii) Excise and Custom Duties paid on Vegetable oils and on tin plates used in the manufacture and packing of Vanaspati exported outside India are refunded.

(iv) Tin plates used in packing Vanaspati meant for export is replenished to the extent of 133% of the quantity used—the first 100% at concessional rates.

Japanese Table Fans

29. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for Japanese table fans;

(b) if so, the cause of popularity of these fans; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to stop the import of Japanese fans?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The import of electric table fans is totally banned since January-June, 1957. As no imports are being allowed the question of stopping imports does not arise.

Sayajee Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills, Sidhpur

30. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Kala Bhandar Ltd. (Birla concern) has purchased the Sayajee Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills, Sidhpur, Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it will restart soon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are not aware of the details of the sale.

(c) It is understood that the management have taken up the work of overhauling the machinery. The mill is expected to reopen after this is completed.

Shifting of Assistant Mica Labour Welfare Office to Kalichedu

31. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3365 on the 5th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the said office has been shifted to the village Kalichedu;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved in shifting and the effect on residential accommodation of the staff concerned; and

(c) the reasons why Gudur was selected and kept as the Headquarters for years then?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) The establishment is a small one and the cost of shifting will not be considerable. As private buildings and Government quarters are coming up in Kalichedu, the position regarding availability of residential accommodation is not acute.

(c) Lack of proper accommodation at Kalichedu.

Employment of Government Personnel in Public Undertakings

32. { Shri B. C. Mullick: Shri Pahadia: Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 362 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally arrived at any decision regarding the issue that no Government employee while in Government service should be appointed Director on a Government Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government consider that it would not only be advantageous but necessary to have representatives from the Ministry of Finance and the administrative Ministry concerned on the Boards of Government Companies/Corporations. These representatives should be officers connected with the subject so that they could keep the Board in touch with developments and current thinking in the Ministries, and function as co-ordinating link between the Company and the Ministries concerned.

Government have, however, decided that no officer who is also assigned ordinary Secretariat duties should be appointed as a Director in more than 3 or 4 companies at the maximum. This is designed to avoid overburdening of the officers and permit them to have more attention being given to the problems of individual Companies/Corporations.

Government have also decided that the Secretary of a Ministry shall not be appointed as a Director on the Board of Directors of Government Companies.

The above decisions will be implemented in reconstituting Boards of Directors of Government Companies.

Bonus Money of Tea Labourers of Assam

33. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large part of bonus money of tea labourers of Assam has been recovered by the State Government concerned;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) how is this money proposed to be utilised by that Government; and

(d) what benefit would accrue to the labourers under this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Bonus Agreements for the years 1953 to 1958 provide for investment of a part of bonus payable to workers in National Savings Certificates. Upto the end of 1959-60, a sum of about Rs. 2 crores was so invested through the Board of Trustees, Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme to which the work was entrusted by the Assam Government.

(d) This enable workers to save certain amounts and to earn interest on them as the money is repayable with interest on workers' retirement, discharge, dismissal or death.

Production of Fertilizers

34. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what proposals were made to improve the fertiliser production and supply position at the Sixth Annual General meeting of the Fertilizers Association of India held in New Delhi in September, 1961; and

(b) what are the decisions taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The important suggestions brought out in the speech of the Chairman of the Fertilizer Association of India delivered at the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 16th September, 1961 are given below;

(i) If production of fertilizers in the country does not reach upto the targetted capacities it should be ensured that the supplies of targetted figures of consumption are made to the cultivators by supplementing indigenous production by imports.

(ii) Advantage should be taken of the knowledge and advice that has been brought together in the reports on the fertilizer problems prepared by a number of authorities during last year for improving fertilizers production in the country and thus achieving self-sufficiency in agricultural production.

(iii) The Licensing Committee should take upon itself the additional but essential task of watching the progress of the projects licensed by it and try to remove bottlenecks and resolve difficulties and obstacles holding up the projects.

(iv) Regular transportation facilities should be afforded for the fertilizer to reach the cultivator in time during the manuring season.

(b) The views of the Government of India on the points mentioned above and included in the speech delivered by the Minister of Commerce and Industry at the meeting as the Chief Guest are given below:

(i) Within the limited foreign exchange availability requirements of fertilizers in the country which cannot be met by indigenous production will be met to the extent possible by imports.

(ii) Every endeavour will be made to profit by the advice tendered and recommendations made in the reports referred to.

(iii) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, through its appropriate agencies, is watching the progress of the projects with a view to removing bottlenecks and resolving difficulties and obstacles holding up the projects, but this is not the proper function of the Licensing Committee.

(iv) The attention of the Ministry of Railways will be invited to the vital problems of transport.

Passports to Indians to visit U.S.A.

35. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports issued to Indians for the U.S.A. during the year 1961 so far; and

(b) the increase in the number of passports issued as compared to corresponding period last year?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). During the period 1-1-1960 to 31-12-1960, 8072 passports were issued/endorsed for the USA. During the period 1-1-61 to 31-9-61 the corresponding number was 8866.

विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों के कर्मचारी

३६. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस आदि यूरोप के देशों में नियुक्त भारतीय राजदूतावासों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए दाल-चावल तथा मसाले आदि लन्दन से मंगवाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस व्यवस्था से अनावश्यक अथवा अतिरिक्त व्यय होता है ; और

(ग) क्या सीधे भारत से ही यह आवश्यक पदार्थ विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों को भेजने की व्यवस्था करना संभव नहीं है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) भारत सरकार विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये लंदन या किसी और जगह से खाने-पीने की चीजें नहीं भेजती है । कर्मचारी अपना प्रबंध अपने आप करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं, फिर वे सुविधानुसार भारत या लंदन से चीजें खरीद सकते हैं । वे आम तौर पर भारत से खाने-पीने की काफी सामग्री अपने साथ ले जाते हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस की अभी आवश्यकता नहीं हुई है । फिर भी हम ने एक स्कीम शुरू की है जिस में यह व्यवस्था है कि मांग होने पर कोई भारतीय फर्म विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के लिए आम तौर से इस्तेमाल में आने वाली कई तरह की चीजें सप्लाई कर दे ।

केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा

३७. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के समाचार विभाग में नियुक्त केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के कर्मचारियों के वेतन अभी तक अन्तिम रूप से निश्चित नहीं किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त स्थिति पिछले दो वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से चल रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है और यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) सेंट्रल इन्फारमेशन सर्विस के १९५९ के नियम ११ के अनुसार, सितम्बर, १९६१ में वित्त मंत्रालय से सलाह करके आदेश जारी कर दिये गये थे जिनमें सर्विस के आरम्भ में नियुक्त अफसरों के वेतन तै करने के लिये मूल नियम दिये गये थे। आकाशवाणी के न्यूज सर्विस विभाग में कार्य करने वाले गजटेड अफसरों के असली वेतन उनके अपने आडिट अफसरों द्वारा तै होंगे। जहां तक विभाग के दूसरे कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, आकाशवाणी के डाइरेक्टर जनरल उनके वेतन नियत कर चुके हैं और इस की सूचना कर्मचारियों को दी जा चुकी है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Transmitters in Orissa

38. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 37 on the 15th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of two transmitters in Orissa at Sambalpur and Jeypore; and

(b) when these are expected to start functioning?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Possession of the sites for the construction of the buildings for housing the transmitters at Sambalpur and Jeypore has been taken and handed over to the Central Public Works Department. Building construction is in progress and the buildings are expected to be ready by about February, 1962. The installation of the transmitter equipment, which is available in stock, would be taken up immediately thereafter.

(b) Both the transmitters are scheduled to be brought into service by about July, 1962.

Scarcity of Cement in West Bengal

39. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute scarcity of cement especially in rural areas of West Bengal;

(b) whether it has been brought to their notice that it is available only at black market prices; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made and steps taken to ease the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Arrangements have been made to make available to West Bengal increased deliveries of cement from cement factories at Kymore, Churk, Dalmiapuram and Talaiyuthu which generally do not feed West Bengal.

"तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना"

४०. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना" का जो संस्करण सरकार ने निकाला है उसकी कीमत १२ रुपये है जो कि जनसाधारण के लिये काफी ऊंची है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार "तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना" का कोई सस्ता संस्करण निकालने का विचार कर रही है जिससे

कम कीमत पर पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रतियां जनता को प्राप्त हो सकें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह संस्करण निकाला जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) "तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना" आयोग का प्रकाशन है। उसके जिल्द वाले और कागज के कवर वाले संस्करणों की कीमत क्रमशः १२-५० रुपये और १० रुपये है, न कि १२-०० रुपये ।

(ख) और (ग). योजना आयोग की मुख्य रिपोर्ट एक बड़ा पोथा है और साधारण पाठकों द्वारा इसके पढ़े जाने की कम सम्भावना है । यह ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिये, जो शोध या हवाले के लिये इसका अध्ययन करेंगे, एक प्रकार का संदर्भ ग्रंथ है। इसलिये मुख्य रिपोर्ट का सस्ता संस्करण निकालने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की संक्षिप्त रिपोर्ट निकल चुकी है, जिसमें रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें सुपाठ्य और सरल भाषा में दी गई हैं । इसके अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी संस्करणों की कीमत क्रमशः १.५० रुपये और १.०० रुपये है । संक्षिप्त रिपोर्ट के संस्करण और भारतीय भाषाओं में भी तैयार हो रहे हैं । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर कुछ अन्य सस्ते और सरल प्रकाशन जिनमें फोल्डर, पुस्तिकायें आदि होंगी तैयार हो रहे हैं और उनकी कीमतें बहुत ही कम रखी जायेंगी ।

बिजली के बल्बों के मूल्य

४१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाजार में बिजली के बल्बों की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गयी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कुछ कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) बिजली के बल्बों के मूल्य पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन शुल्क, परिवहन व्यय और पैकिंग के सामान की कीमतें बढ़ जाने तथा अन्तर्राज्यीय बिक्री कर के प्रभाव के कारण बढ़ गये हैं । कुछ किस्मों जैसे कम वाट वाले बल्बों, फ्लूयरसेंट ट्यूबों का संभरण कम होने के कारण उनके खुदरा मूल्य सामान्य खुदरा मूल्यों से कुछ अधिक हो गये हैं ।

(ख) इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये बिजली के बल्बों के निर्माताओं से यह कहा गया है कि वे अपनी स्वीकृत लाइसेंस क्षमता के एक तिहाई भाग तक कम वाट वाले बल्ब तैयार कर और अपने द्वारा बनाये गये बल्बों की मूल्य सूची का विज्ञापन भी करे । बिजली के बल्बों का निर्माण करने की कुछ और अधिक क्षमता के लाइसेंस भी दे दिये गये हैं ।

तटकर आयोग अधिनियम, १९५१ की धारा १२ (घ) के अधीन तटकर आयोग से निवेदन किया गया है कि वह मूल्य के ढांचे की जांच-पड़ताल करे और विभिन्न किस्मों के बिजली के बल्बों के उचित विक्रय मूल्यों के बारे में अपनी सिफारिश दे । जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

रेयन लुगदी का निर्माण

४२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गन्ने की खोई से रेयन लुगदी बनाने की योजना सरकार ने

बनाई थी, लेकिन बाद में वह छोड़ दी गयी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना किन कारणों से छोड़ दी गयी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि० एक ऐसी योजना बनाना चाहता था परन्तु विदेशी विशेषज्ञों से मिले प्रतिवेदनों से प्रकट हुआ कि अभी इतना औद्योगिकीय विकास नहीं हुआ है कि उसकी सहायता से गन्ने की खोई से व्यापारिक आधार पर रेयन वर्ग की लुगदी बनाने का कारखाना खोला जा सके । इस प्रकार का कारखाना संन्तोषजनक रीति से स्थापित करने से पहले अभी बहुत सी बड़ी-बड़ी तकनीकी समस्यायें सुलझानी पड़ेंगी, इसलिये यह योजना छोड़ दी गयी है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी क्षेत्र में बड़ा उद्योग

४३. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में किसी बड़े उद्योग की स्थापना का विचार सरकार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने अपनी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह प्रारूप क्या है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र) : (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है । इनमें ऋषिकेश में एन्टीबायोटिक्स का कारखाना, गोरखपुर में उर्वरक का कारखाना रानीपुर में भारी बिजली परियोजना, वाराणसी में डीजल इंजन परियोजना, चुर्क में रिफ़ेक्टरीज प्लांट, लखनऊ में प्रीसीज़न इन्स्टरूमेंट फैक्टरी का विस्तार और गाजीपुर में सरकारी अलकोलायड कारखाने का नवीनीकरण शामिल है ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य की तीसरी योजना के मसौदे में प्रस्तावित बड़ी बड़ी औद्योगिक योजनायें संलग्न सूची के अनुसार है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा राज्य की तीसरी योजना के मसौदे में प्रस्तावित औद्योगिक बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की सूची

राज्य सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उद्योगों को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है :—

१. एन्टीबायोटिक फैक्टरी ।
२. नेत्रजन उर्वरक कारखाना ।
३. हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल इक्वीपमेंट फैक्टरी ।
४. प्रीसीजन इन्स्टरूमेंट फैक्टरी ।
५. हेवी मशीन टूल फैक्टरी ।
६. हेवी कम्प्रेसर और पम्प फैक्टरी ।
७. बाल और रोलर बेयरिंग फैक्टरी ।
८. बेसिक रिफ़्रैक्टरीज फैक्टरी ।
९. आपयैलमिक ग्लास फैक्टरी ।
१०. पत्थर के कोयले को बनाने के लिये कारबोनाइजेशन प्लान्ट ।
११. बिजली और डिजल के इंजन ।
१२. रेल के डिब्बे ।
१३. डीजल की कारें ।
१४. संचार सम्बन्धी सामान ।

राज्य क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं का सुझाव दिया गया था :—

१. उत्तर प्रदेश भारी उद्योग निगम की स्थापना ।

२. औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना

३ सरकारी प्रीसीजन इन्स्टरूमेंट फैक्टरी का विस्तार ।

४. चुर्क में रिफ़ैक्टरी फैक्टरी की स्थापना ।

Manipur Public Works Department

44. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Stores and Workshop Department of the Manipur Administration has incurred a loss of Rs. 30,000 on account of demurrage for failure to take delivery of C. I. Sheets, steel and cement of the Manipur P.W.D.; and

(b) if so, whether any action was taken for the lapse and negligence?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) No. A bill for Rs. 23451 on account of wharfage charges was preferred by the Manipur State Transport against the Manipur P.W.D. which has not been accepted by the latter. The matter is under correspondence between the Mainpur State Transport and the P.W.D.

(b) Does not arise.

Ambar Charkha

45. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Ambar Charkhas distributed as also the number working now;

(b) whether the defects and difficulties in the mechanical working thereof have been removed; and

(c) whether it has been adapted to the spinners' capacity in the rural areas and whether arrangements for its repairs have been made near the Centres where it works?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 3,21,000 Amber Charkha sets have been distributed so far, and it is estimated that out of them 1,92,000 charkhas are in operation, at present.

(b) Adequate steps are being taken to eliminate the defects and difficulties in the mechanical working of the charkhas distributed.

(c) Efforts are being made to improve the existing Ambar Charkha with a view to increase its productivity and reduce the physical strain involved in its working. Efforts are also generally made to locate service centres for the repairs of the Ambar Charkhas near the centres where they are worked.

Price Fixation of Industries

46. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries which are subject to price fixation;

(b) the industries in the case of which prices fixed are uniform and those where prices differ from unit to unit; and

(c) the reasons for fixing differential prices in some industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government have fixed the prices of acetate rayon yarn, staple fibre, worsted hosiery yarn and goods, cement, raw rubber, aluminium, zinc, iron and steel, rubber tyres and tubes, ethyl alcohol, coal and coke, paper, caustic soda, bleaching powder, calcium carbide, chlorine and chlorine products. Government have also informal control over the prices of motor vehicels, motor cycles and scooters and petroleum products.

(b) and (c). The selling prices are uniform throughout the country. However, in cement and steel industries, while the selling prices are uniform, differential ex-works prices in

cement factories, and differential retention prices in a few steel factories, have been allowed by Government on account of special reasons of their higher costs.

In the coal and coke industry, the prices are uniform for a particular region. The entire Bengal|Bihar area has one set of prices, and the entire M.P., Orissa, and Maharashtra area has another set of prices. Only in the case of a few collieries in Assam, individual prices have been fixed for individual units.

In the case of ethyl alcohol, the basic price is uniform but differences, over and above the basic price, are permissible to units depending upon the actual average cost of transport of molasses to the distilleries.

Exports

47. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evaluated and assessed the measure of success achieved in increased export earnings, due to the various incentive measures; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay a copy of the evaluation and assessment of the same on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government have appointed an 'Import and Export Policy Committee', one of the terms of reference of which is to review the efficacy of the Export Promotion measures. An evaluation of the export promotion measures will be available when the report of this Committee is received.

Import of Newsprint

48. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the President of the Eastern Newspaper Society to the effect that the Society should be permitted to import newsprint directly from USA in view of the deepening crisis of the newsprint situation at present; and

(b) if so, the response of Government to this suggestion?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Government have not received any request from the President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society for permitting the Society to import newsprint directly from the U.S.A. The existing arrangements for import of Newsprint, in bulk have been made in consultation with the Society.

Trade amongst Asiatic and Far-Eastern Region

49. { **Shri Hem Barua:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the group of experts appointed under the auspices of ECAFE meeting recently at Bangkok have suggested so far any practical methods of trade co-operation amongst Asiatic and Far-Eastern regions; and

(b) if so, what are these suggestions and what are the ways in which this proposed co-operation is likely to help Indian trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not yet received the Group's Report.

Exports

50. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any research study so far into our export market; and

(b) if so, what are the broad features as well as techniques employed in this study, and what are the findings?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have, so far, conducted 72 Market Surveys in foreign markets.

(b) Market Surveys are usually conducted through specialised agencies in foreign countries and where such agencies are not available, these are conducted by our Commercial Representatives abroad.

These surveys give general indications of the scope for increased sales of the commodity concerned. They also highlight important points such as: size of the market, domestic production, trends in demand, competition from other sources, consumers' preferences, prices, import policy, import duties, channels of distribution, publicity and other suggestions, if any. Copies of Market Surveys are distributed among concerned Indian exporters.

Prices of Mill-made Cloth

51. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to press reports that prices of mill-made cloth compared to those prevailing during last year have risen to a considerable extent at present; and

(b) if so, the actual position and whether Government have tried to discover the reasons for this abnormal rise?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No such specific report has been received by Government. The voluntary scheme of price regulation as agreed to by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation was first put into effect in September, 1960. This provided for certain maximum permissible increases in the ex-mill prices over the prices which ruled in August, 1959. Stamping of these prices by the mills was made statutory. With the improvement in the cotton supply position further negotiations were held with the Federation and a revised scheme of price regulation was put into effect from the 1st January, 1961. The permissible percentages under this scheme were lower than those fixed under the earlier scheme. The reports received from the Textile Commissioner show that by and large cloth is available to the consumers at stamped prices. Hence the current cloth prices are in fact lower compared to last year.

Trade in Jute

52. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are evolving measures to see that stable manufacturing and trading conditions, so far as jute is concerned, are maintained; and

(b) if so, a broad outline of these measures, particularly the steps taken by Government to see that interruptions in production and violent price fluctuations are avoided?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A solution to the problem of unstable conditions in the jute industry lies in stepping up the output of jute in the country, and measures towards this end are being actively pursued. A Buffer Stock Agency is expected to be set up shortly by the industry to take suitable action for stabilisation of prices.

Theft of Passport Forms in Calcutta

53. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact (as reported in the *Statesman* dated the 6th October, 1961) that a number of passport for so are reported missing from a Union Government office in Calcutta lately;

(b) whether any persons travelling abroad on forged passports are detected of late; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken against the persons concerned?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 16 passport booklets (not passport forms) were reported missing from the Regional Passport and Emigration Office, Calcutta in July, 1961.

(b) and (c). A few cases have been detected recently of persons travelling abroad on forged passports. Police investigations are in progress in such cases.

Money Order Remittances to Goa

54. Shri Hem Barua: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw the restrictions imposed since 1955 on money order remittances to Goa and other Portuguese enclaves in India; and

(b) if so, what are the basic facts responsible for this decision?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Money Order remittances between India and Goa, Daman and Diu have been resumed with effect from the 15th of October, 1961 as a result of areement reached between the Postal authorities of India and Goa. The Government of India decided to resume this facility principally in order to avoid hardship to divided families.

Leave Salary of C.P.W.D. Staff

55. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Central Office of the Central Public Works Department who proceed on leave do not get their salary for months together;

(b) if so, what is the number of such employees who were on leave during the period from 1-1-1961 to 31-8-1961 (Gazetted and non-gazetted separately);

(c) what is the duration of their leave period (separately);

(d) what is the date/dates of the payment of leave salary in each case (month-wise); and

(e) if the reply to part (a) above be in affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to bring normalcy in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) No, except in a few cases where the officers had proceeded on leave without prior formal sanctions or had extended leave from their homes.

(b) to (d). As per statement 'A', 'B' and 'C' attached. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3290/61].

(e) Does not arise.

White Washing of Servant Quarters

56. { Shri Nek Ram Negi: / Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M.Ps. servants quarters in North and South Avenues, New Delhi have not been whitewashed for the last two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the surroundings of these quarters are very dirty and due attention is not given by C.P.W.D. authorities for the maintenance and up-keep of these quarters; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (c). Some of the servants' quarters at North and South Avenues have been whitewashed every year. The work

could not be done in some quarters as the residents did not make them available to the C.P.W.D. for the purpose. The residents are being persuaded by the C.P.W.D. to make the quarters available for internal white washing. All these quarters are given external colour washing every year. This will be done this year as well.

The C.P.W.D. are making all exports to keep the surroundings clean. The common latrines and baths are sometimes not properly used and breakages of w.c. taps and breakdowns of flushing tanks etc., due to rough usage, are quite common.

Water Taps in M.Ps'. Servant Quarters

57. { **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no water taps inside the servant quarters attached to M.Ps'. flats in North and South Avenues;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide such amenity in these quarters; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (c). For every three quarters there is a common tap in the bath room which is quite close by. The common tap adequately meets the requirements of the three quarters. It is, therefore, not proposed to provide taps in the individual quarters.

White Washing in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

58. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual whitewashing in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi has not yet started;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when do Government propose to undertake the work?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (c). There has been some delay in taking up the work of whitewashing as, in spite of repeated calls, tenders were not forthcoming. The work has, however. been commenced since and will be completed as early as possible.

Survey of Tea Gardens

59. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scientific study team has recently undertaken a tour of the Terai Tea Gardens to examine the cause of poor yield in the area and to suggest measures to improve common teas; and

(b) if so, what observations and recommendations have been made by the study team?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Quarters for Government Employees

60. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what type of quarters the Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi in the pay range of Rs. 250 to Rs. 499 are entitled to;

(b) the number of such employees;

(c) whether many such employees are occupying 'G' type quarters and quarters below their rank and who have not been provided with quarters at all;

(d) the number of such employees separately;

(e) whether Government propose to allot such employees the type of quarters for which they are entitled to;

(f) if so, by what time; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 'E' & 'SE' Classes.

(b) 8142.

(c) and (d). Number of employees eligible for 'E' and 'SE' classes of residences:

(i) occupying quarters below their entitled class—2021.

(ii) who have not been allotted any Government accommodation—1938.

(e) to (g). Waiting lists for each class of accommodation are maintained separately according to 'priority dates' of the eligible officers. Allotments are made as and when the turn of an individual comes.

Broadcasting Equipment at Dharwar (Mysore)

61. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to instal a more powerful Broadcasting equipment at Dharwar, Mysore State Broadcasting Station;

(b) if so, whether the decision has been taken;

(c) when it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether it is a fact that Air conditioning equipment and Short Wave Transmitters are shifted to Ahmedabad, Gujarat, from this Station;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the proposed installation at Dharwar will be of Short Wave or Medium Wave?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (f). It has been decided to instal a powerful 10KW mediumwave transmitter at Dharwar. Steps have already been taken for acqulsition of land. The machinery has also arrived in India. Some delay was caused in starting the work due to a suit filed by the owners of the land in the Mysore High Court. The Court has, however, on our representation, vacated the stay order and work is now proceeding.

Before this decision for powerful transmitter could be taken, in view of the fact that no prospects then appeared of getting a powerful transmitter for Dharwar, an interim arrangement was being made to instal a 2.5 KW shortwave transmitter there. However, in view of a more powerful 10 KW transmitter being erected there and an urgent strategic necessity of getting the shortwave transmitter installed at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling area. the shortwave machinery was moved to Kurseong in the Darjeeling area where it has been already erected for serving the border districts.

It is expected that the work of the powerful mediumwave transmitter at Dharwar will be completed within the next six to eight months.

Recognition of Foreign Governments

62. **Shri P. N. Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the mode or modes which the Government of India have adopted in recognising different countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In International Law there is no obligation that one State should recognise another. Recognition is an act of discretion exercised by one Government in relation to the other in keeping with its own interests and policies for the promotion of peace and friendly relations.

No general principle can be laid down or formulated for universal application; the facts, the circumstances and the political considerations involved are never alike; they vary on

almost each occasion. All these factors have to be taken into account in deciding to accord recognition to a particular country or Government.

In broad terms, the general principle that the Government of India follow in this matter is to extend *de jure* recognition to a State/Government on its admission to a membership of the United Nations.

Tea Exports to U.K.

63. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Economist Intelligence Unit has brought out a special booklet contending that the tea exports of India would benefit indirectly from the U.K. becoming a member of the European Common Market;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the views expressed in the report of the Unit; and

(c) how far Government agree with these views?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have nothing to add to the Statement made by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 11th August, 1961.

Kuwait as U.N. Member

64. Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India promised the delegation from Kuwait its support for the intended membership of U.N.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No definite indication of Government of India's support to Kuwait's membership of the U.N. was given to the Kuwaiti delegation during their visit to India last month. This question, however, will have to be considered in keeping with India's policy in regard to such matters, if and when Kuwait applies for U.N. membership.

C.P.W.D. Staff working in Bhutan

65. Shri Rup Narain: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no proper arrangement for rations and medical aid for the staff of C.P.W.D. serving at Bhutan;

(b) whether it is a fact that Bhutan has been declared a non-family station for the staff of C.P.W.D. working at Bhutan; and

(c) if so, the number of such officials who are keeping their families at Bhutan?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, it is not a fact.

(b) Yes.

(c) Information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Productivity Council

66. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Productivity Council has set up a Committee to evolve a formula for sharing the profits of increased production between the workers and the management;

(b) if so, what are the names of the members of the committee and the number of the members of the representatives of workers, if any; and

(c) the time by which the Committee would complete its work in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the members of the Committee are given below. It will be seen therefrom that the number of members of representatives of workers is three.

(c) It is expected that the Commit-

tee will finalize its report early in 1962.

List of Members

Shri Naval H. Tata, Director, Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay-1, Chairman; Shri Bharat Ram, Delhi Cloth Mills, New Delhi; Shri Babubhai M. Chinai, M.P., Bombay, Mr. Michael John, M.P., President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Jamshedpur, (Labour); Shri S. S. Mirajkar, President, All India Trade Union Congress, Bombay-22, (Labour); Shri G. L. Oza, M.P., New Delhi, (Labour); Shri J. M. Shrinagesh, Chairman, Hindustan Steel Ltd., Ranchi; Shri Karnail Singh, Chairman, Railway Board, New Delhi; Mr. Omar L. De-Witt, Leader, George Fry Team, National Productivity Council, New Delhi; Mr. M. K. Rustomji, Controller of Accounts, TELCO, Jamshedpur; Shri B. N. Datar, Labour and Employment Adviser, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi; Shri H. D. Shourie, Executive Director, National Productivity Council, New Delhi; Shri Duleep Singh, Training Director, National Productivity Council, New Delhi.

Fire Proof Chemical Solution

67. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2880 on the 6th April, 1961 regarding fire proof chemical solution to make straw and thatch fire proof and state the result of the experiments?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Experiments carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun indicate that it is possible to protect thatch grass against decay and fire with a chemical composition developed by the Institute. However, this treatment does not last in areas of heavy rainfall because some of the chemicals get leached out. In order to impart fire resistive property to thatch grass, attempts were made to compress the grass and make it into boards of suitable sizes. These experiments have been encouraging. The problem has, however, to be investigated further.

Pakistani intrusion into J. and K.

68. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances had come to Government's notice in September this year which involved the cutting of crops in the Indian territory near the village of Moel in Chanir area near Jammu by Pakistani civilians supported by army-men; and

(b) if so, what action had been taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Only one incident was reported.

(b). On being warned by our patrol, the Pakistani civilians withdrew across the cease-fire line.

Industries in Gujarat

69. **Shri K. U. Parmar:**
Shri Yajnik:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have requested the Union Government that a major industry be established in Gujarat in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to start a petro-chemical industry in public sector in Gujarat; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have been requested to consider favourably the question of locating in Gujarat the small car project or any other public sector industry envisaged in the Third Plan, in addition to the Refinery proposed to be set up in Gujarat.

(c) and (d). The lines on which petro-chemical industries should be developed in India are under consideration. The question of establishing such industries in Gujarat or elsewhere in public or private sectors will receive attention at the appropriate time.

Press Information Bureau

70. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum qualifications, experience, duties and scales of pay for the post of Assistant Journalists working in Press Information Bureau;

(b) how many of them are employed in Urdu and Hindi sections separately;

(c) who checks their work and supervises them;

(d) what are the minimum qualifications, experience and duties and scale of pay of these supervisors; and

(e) what are the minimum qualifications, experience, duties and scale of pay of the person to whom the Assistant Journalists are finally responsible for their work?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The posts of Assistant Journalist in the Press Information Bureau have been included in Grade IV of the Central Information Services. A statement giving the minimum qualifications, experience, duties and scales of pay of Grade IV is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 4].

(b) The number of Grade IV posts in the Hindi and Urdu sections of the Press Information Bureau which include Assistant Journalists as well as Information Assistant is as follows:

Hindi	19
Urdu	12

(c) The work of Assistant Journalists is checked and supervised by the Officer with whom they work. Such officers are normally Assistant Information Officers. In some cases, however, they work with Information Officers and Deputy Principal Information Officers.

(d) A statement giving the minimum qualifications, experience, duties and scales of pay etc. of the posts of Assistant Information Officer, Information Officer, and Deputy Principal Information Officer is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 5].

(e) The Assistant Journalists are finally responsible for their work to the Assistant Information Officer, Information Officer or Deputy Principal Information Officer with whom they work, depending on the nature of their work and the office/section to which they are posted. The duties, minimum qualifications, experience and scales of pay of these officers are given in the Statement referred to in (d) above.

Small Scale Industries

71. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of small scale manufacturers cannot export their products because of lack of resources and less experience in the lines of exports;

(b) whether it is a fact that no incentives are given to non-manufacturers but who are exporters to manage these exports with their finances and experience; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to give incentives to these exporters in order to promote exports of small scale industries products which have good demand in foreign countries and thus can earn a lot of foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Except in certain cases, exporters are also eligible for incentives under the Export Promotion Schemes.

(c) A number of export promotion schemes are already open to the exporters who are not manufacturers. Exports made by manufacturers through the exporters are also eligible for import incentives.

Film Festival in Delhi

72. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether invitations were extended to leading actors in India for the Film Festival held in Delhi;

(b) if so, on what basis; and

(c) the reasons for the absence of several leading artists from Tamiland?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). Prominent film artists were invited to attend the II International Film Festival of India at New Delhi. Special invitations were also extended, in consultation with the film industry, to the more important artists in the film production centres. A number of leading artists from Madras also attended the Festival. Most of those invited attended. Two leading artists from Madras, Shri M. G. Ramchandran and Shrimati Padmini could not attend though they were invited.

Export of Shoes

73. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of shoes exported from India in 1960 and 1961 uptil now;

(b) the names of the countries that have purchased Indian shoes with the quantity and its value;

(c) how this export business is carried out and whether there is any organisation that promotes this trade in various States; and

(d) how many shoes with their value have been procured from Orissa for this export trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Exports of footwear during 1960 and January-August 1961 are as follows:—

Quantity in '000' pairs
Value in '000' Rs.

Country	1960		1961 (Jan.-Aug.)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
U. K. . .	945	2329	726	1770
U.S.S.R. .	484	12227	294	7879
Germany (E) .	131	4059	28	233
Bahrein Is .	123	698	75	377
Kuwait . .	166	1070	121	844
U.S.A. .	548	1409	509	1389
Mauritius .	128	566	64	96
Nigeria . .	95	513	30	180
Sudan . .	212	1005	53*	315*
Canada . .	601	1498	412	1088
Trinidad .	167	535	93	303
Other countries	1623	5647	688	3341
TOTAL .	5223	31546	3073	17815

*(Upto July, 1961 only).

(d) Exports of footwear are not controlled and hence it is open to any exporter to export it. Exports to State Trading countries are undertaken by the State Trading Corporation of India. The promotion of exports of rubber (including canvas) shoes is the responsibility of the Chemical and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, while the Leather Export Promotion Council is responsible for promoting exports of leather footwear. Promotion of exports is not done State-wise.

(d) Statistics relating to exports of footwear on the basis of the State from which it originates are not maintained.

Paper Industry

74. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that papers produced in India are inferior in

strength, durability, grain structure and rag contents;

(b) whether this has caused great hardship to the packing and paper industries in the country;

(c) what action has been taken to improve the quality of the papers;

(d) whether there is any proposal before Government to establish Paper Quality Control Board; and

(e) if so, when this Board would be established?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The various types of paper produced in the country generally conform to the standards drawn up by the Indian Standard Institute and the specifications prescribed by the consumers. Paper in this country is mostly produced from short fibre raw material like bamboo, bagasse, sabai grass etc. In some of the Western countries paper is being produced from long fibre conifers like spruce, pine, poplar etc. Paper produced from long fibre raw material is comparatively superior to paper produced from short fibre pulp. The packaging industry in this country is being fed mainly by indigenous paper. Wherever parties require superior quality of packing material for packing commodities meant for exports, import licences for wrapping material are being issued to actual users. No hardship is therefore being caused to industries for want of high quality packing paper. Steps are also being taken to improve the quality of paper in our mills. The various mills have been given permission to engage foreign technicians in order to improve the quality of their product.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली के कस्तूरबा नगर में पार्क

७६. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कस्तूरबा नगर (सेवा नगर) में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की बस्ती में मार्केट के अन्दर एक छोटे से पार्क के अतिरिक्त कोई भी पार्क नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस बस्ती में पार्क बनाने के लिये कई प्लाट रखे गये हैं ;

(ग) उन में अभी तक घास वगैरह लगा कर पार्क बनाने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गयी; और

(घ) इन पार्कों के कब तक बनाये जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चंदा) : (क) हां ।

(ख) हां ।

(ग) और (घ). इन पार्कों को अभी तक बिना छना पानी उपलब्ध न होने के कारण विकसित नहीं किया गया । इस इलाके में बिना छना पानी के सम्भरण के लिये एक मुख्य लाइन के नल डालने का काम प्रगति पर है । ज्यों ही ये निर्माण कार्य पूरे हो जायेंगे और बिना छना पानी उपलब्ध हो जायेगा, त्यों ही पार्क बना दिये जायेंगे ।

नई दिल्ली के मोती बाग २ में मार्केट

७७. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में मोतीबाग २ में कब मार्केट बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) उस पर कुल कितनी लागत आई ; और

(ग) उसकी दुकानें अभी तक अलाट न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और उनके कब तक अलाट किये जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): (क) ३१ जनवरी, १९६१।

(ख) ६,१०,००० रुपये।

(ग) सरकार ने निश्चय किया था कि नई बसाई गई बस्तियों के बाजारों को सम्बन्धित स्थानीय निकायों को सौंप दिया जाये। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति ने तो अपने अधिकार-क्षेत्र में स्थित बाजारों को अपने हाथ में ले लिया परन्तु दिल्ली नगर निगम ने हाल ही में इस मंत्रालय को सूचित किया है कि वह अपने क्षेत्र में स्थित बाजारों को नहीं लेगा। मोतीबाग-२ का बाजार इन्हीं में से एक है। इस बाजार की दूकानों का नियतन (अलाटमेंट) राजसम्पत्ति निदेशालय द्वारा जल्दी ही कर दिया जायगा।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1516, DATED 13TH MARCH, 1961

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): For the figure of 330 appearing in line 7 of part (b) of Unstarred Question referred to above, the figure of 315 may please be substituted.

12.02 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of four of our friends, namely, Shri Balasaheb Salunke, Sardar Sant Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar Pateriya and Shri B. S. Hiray.

Shri Balasaheb Salunke was a sitting Member of this House from Khed constituency of Maharashtra. He passed away at Poona on the 10th September, 1961, at the age of 41.

Sardar Sant Singh was a Member of the former Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1930 to 1945. He passed away on the 13th September, 1961, at New Delhi at the age of 79.

Shri Sushil Kumar Pateriya was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1957. He passed away at Bombay on the 3rd October, 1961, at the age of 38.

Shri B. S. Hiray was a Member of the former Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1945 to 1947 and of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950 to 1952. He passed away at Dhulia on the 6th November, 1961, at the age of 56.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will kindly join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

May I request the House to stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow?

The Members then stood in silence for a minute

12.04 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

AFFAIRS OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN U.P.

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of several adjournment motions. I have disallowed a few. I will take up adjournment motions Nos. 1, 4, and 18. Shri Vajpayee has tabled adjournment motion No. 1, which says:

> "The failure of Government to take necessary steps to rid the Aligarh Univerity of the virus of communal fanaticism and sectarian bigotry, a frightful manifestation whereof has been the recent chain of unfortunate incidents which spread outside the precincts of the University not only to undermine our efforts at national integration but also to endanger the law and order situation in Aligarh and other adjoining districts of Western U.P."

A similar one—adjournment motion No. 4—has been tabled by Shri Balraj Madhok, which says:

> "The failure of the Government to appoint a Visitors' Committee to enquire into the affairs of Aligarh University and rid it of anti-national elements."

Adjournment motion No. 18, tabled by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, reads:

> "The communal riots in the Aligarh Muslim University due to carelessness of the Vice-Chancellor and the situation arising due to their reaction be discussed."

What is the situation?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know, Sir, why our adjournment motion on the same subject has been disallowed?

Mr. Speaker: All right, that may also be treated as having been read by me. That is adjournment motion No. 17 tabled by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri K. T. K. Tangamani, which says:

> "Failure of the Government to appoint a judicial enquiry into the recent communal disturbances in certain places in U.P."

What is the situation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Sir, as far as this question is concerned, it deals with two aspects. One relates to the unfortunate incident which took place in the Aligarh University, and the other deals with the riots which to some extent were related to the incidents which took place in the University but for which the University cannot be held responsible.

Now, we have to view this question in proper perspective. As far as the Government of India are concerned, I cannot take any responsibility or answer questions relating to the disturbances which took place. They are questions of law and order, and it is the Government of Uttar Pradesh which took necessary action. And, I also note that questions were raised in the Uttar Pradesh Asembly and the Uttar Pradesh Government answered those questions.

As far as the University is concerned, it is a very limited question. Sir, at the time of election there was some scuffle between the students. The Vice Chancellor has appointed a committee to enquire into the whole affair. The Enquiry Committee has submitted its report and the Vice Chancellor has called an emergent meeting of the Executive Council which will consider that report.

As you are aware, Sir, the University is an autonomous body and as an automonous body it ought to be competent to take necessary action. Necessary action is being taken. As for other aspects, you would agree, Sir, that it is not for me to answer those questions. I would also submit for your consideration whether it is in the interest of the University, which is an entirely autonomous organisation, that its affairs should be discussed repeatedly on the floor of the House. It does not help in any way. The Government are making efforts to bring about reforms. As you are aware, Sir, an Enquiry Committee was appointed to consider the whole question. The report of that Committee was discussed thoroughly on the floor of the House and Government have under consideration necessary measure. I would like to submit, Sir, that repeated discussion of this question will not help in any way, will not help the Government or the University.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, May I make a submission? The question is, why the Government of India did not appoint a committee to enquire into the affairs of the Muslim University which resulted in a communal clash within the precincts of the University and outside it? Why is it that no action has been taken against the university authorities who did not

[Shri Vajpayee]

suspend the elections which were conducted on communal lines? It has been reported in the Press that the Vice-Chancellor asked for the resignation of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, but because of the fact that a clique which is supporting the Pro-Vice-Chancellor gave notice of a no-confidence-motion agaist the Vice-Chancellor himself, the whole matter has been hushed up. We entirely agree that the University is an autonomous body, but no institution in the country can be allowed to jeopardise the very foundations of national integration and principles of secularism simply because it is an autonomous body and Government is helpless to interfere in the matter.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is not true that Government are helpless. The Government are not helpless in the matter. The Government are fully aware of their responsibility in the matter and it would not allow any institution to jeopardise national security....

Shri Vajpayee: National integration.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali:....or national integration whatever the hon. Member might say. I would only like to say that we must understand the nature of an antonomous institution. Here is a University about which an Act has been framed by this Parliament giving necessary freedom and autonomy to it. Does the hon. Member expect the Government to interfere in such a simple matter as.....

Shri Vajpayee: It is not a simple matter.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid the hon. Member is linking up what took place outside the University with what took place inside the University.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As my colleague has stated, this question of the Aligarh University has been discussed here repeatedly and fully and an inquiry committee was appointed consisting, among others, of Members of Parliament. Various charges which were made against the University by hon. Members in this House were proved to be false in that committee. So it is easy to go on making charges here, whether they are proved or not, saying all this has been done. One cannot appoint committee after committee to enquire broadly into the same thing. One thing that is mentioned here is why something was not done and why the Vice-Chancellor has not postponed the elections. I think he was completely right in not postponing the elections. If I had been there, I would not have postponed the elections. I cannot understand this business. In the middle of night, at 2 A.M. or midnight—I forget the time now—to postpone the elections. It is really a most extraordinary request to make, because some development had taken place.

Shri Vajpayee: There is no question of postponing the elections at the dead of night. The elections were conducted on communal lines for fifteen days.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member might permit me, the whole incident at the Aligarh University (*Interruptions*), deplorable as it were, was a minor incident; let us remember that. The major thing has happened after that in Aligarh town and other places in which the instigators were completely different persons, other people. That is the bad thing about it. If nothing else had happened after the Aligarh elections, it was a bad rag for which steps might be taken by the Vice-Chancellor. It is not a matter which has received any publicity. It was what happened brief note. It was what happened afterwards, in which these students had nothing to do but some other

students may have something to do by exciting people in Meerut or other places, that was given wide publicity.

Shri Vajpayee: It is not a fact.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a matter which may or may not have been enquired into. It is difficult for the Central Government to look into the law and order situation of Meerut and Aligarh towns. As I said, the Central Government should have to enquire into the Aligarh University affair. About that a committee has been appointed already and it has, I understand, presented its report. But I do submit that everything that has happened in the university was trivial which was not important enough for the House to go into.

Shri Vajpayee: Question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I realise that the hon. Member has made charges about the university which were shown to be false in the inquiry committee. I remind him of this. I am talking of the background.

Shri Vajpayee: The committee was not asked to enquire into this charge. Its terms of reference were quite different.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is quite aware of it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He is making charges against the Vice-Chancellor, against other individuals. Personally, I think it is highly improper for persons who are not in this House, eminent citizens of this country, to be charged of corruption etc. in this way by hon. Members of this House without the slightest proof or evidence. I myself was deeply concerned and deeply grieved that hon. Members should take advantage of their position to make charges against people outside who cannot defend themselves.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): The main charge was of regarding the communal character of the University. Does the Government deny this fact.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Deny what?

Mr. Speaker: Iet us separate one from the other. It is unfortunate that this event should have occurred. But this has got a limited scope. Some students were interested in the election to the Student's Union and one party succeeded against the other party. Some students are reported to have gone and molested some other students. There the matter would have stopped but something else happened in the town and elsewhere. We are not concerned with that in the adjournment motion here, nor is this House responsible for what has occurred, nor is it responsible for the law and order situation with respect to other matters that have occurred. The small question is whether the election should have been controlled and, if it has to be controlled and it was not controlled and the students have gone to another camp, whether the authorities, more so this House or the Government for the time being in charge should be taken to have failed in their duty of preveting the boys at the dead of night going into some other camp. I do not think even the Vice-Chancellor could have prevented all that occurred there, much more so . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Dr. Zakir Hussain did it.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going into this matter. In any case, the Central Minister of Eduation is not responsible for the boys going there.

Shri Vajpayee: When the Education Minister went to the university, he was shouted down and he was asked to go back.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whatever might have been the unfortunate consequences of this, others might have taken advantage of that and many things might have occurred both in Aligarh and other towns in Uttar Pradesh. The small point is

[Mr. Speaker]

whether what occurred in the university, is a matter for adjournment motion here. If some boys go and insult some other boys in a camp at the dead of night because they were defeated in the elections, what could the Minister do? So, nothing could be done, so far as this Minister is concerned.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The various incidents can be divided into three parts. One is what happened in the university in connection with the elections. The second question is what happened outside in other cities and the third one is the whole background of the Aligarh University, which is a vital and important matter. Now, my colleague, the Education Minister has stated that the background has been largely enquired into by a committee and, in fact, it is his intention to bring forward some legislation, keeping in view the report of the last committee and other matters. It is a big question, the whole background being changed, whether it is the Aligrah University or any other university. We cannot take it up this way. So, what remains is the question of incidents in the university and the law and order situation in other areas.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): There is one other question. The Education Minister should throw light on the question whether the elections to the students' union were run on communal lines. Why was it allowed to be so run? If it is proved that this report is true, why did the authorities sit tight over this question? Because, the whole mischief flowed from that.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I have got to say only one thing.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now the hon. Minister.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: With regard to the question that has now been raised, in the beginning the elections were not being run on communal lines, because the notes which were shown to me indicate that several Muslim students had proposed the names of Hindu students and *vice versa*. So, it was not the intention of the boys to have elections on communal lines. But certain developments took place at a later stage. Of course, from the results it is very clear that all the Hindu boys were kept out and only Muslim boys were returned. So, the elections were run on a communal basis at a later stage. But, again, this is a matter which is being looked into by the university. As I said, the Vice-Chancellor has appointed a committee, the report has been submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and he has called an emergent meeting of the Executive Committee which will consider this question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I seek a clarification?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : वह तो एक ड्रामा है । उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा ।

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing more to be said. I have heard enough. Evidently, the hon. Members are under the impression that this could have been prevented, instead of allowing it to run on communal lines, as the Vice-Chancellor was on the spot and he must have been aware of it, and therefore what is the object of asking the Vice-Chancellor himself to appoint a committee. Therefore, they say "we want a judicial committee". I leave it to the Government (*Interruptions*). In some form or other this matter has been coming up in the House. This is not intimately connected with the other one that has been disposed of at an earlier stage. This is an independent one. Anyhow, inasmuch as this started in a university, it is necessary that the university must be cleared of all communal

passions and wranglings of this kind. It is good if an independent committee could go into this matter, but I leave it to the Government to decide. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I do not think any useful purpose will be served by discussing the matter at any length in this House. So, it is rejected.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: No, I am sorry.

DECISION OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION ON RECOGNITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Mr. Speaker: I now come to the next adjournment motion by Shri Vajpayee which reads:

> "The decision of the Election Commission to annul recognition granted to political parties on a national basis and instead to recognise parties only on State level, a decision which is not only arbitrary and contrary to the statement made by the Law Minister in the Lok Sabha during the last session but also detracts from our efforts to strengthen factors which contribute to national integration. Furthermore, coming as it does a few months before the general elections, the decision has created serious unforeseen difficulties in respect of election plans and strategy of all major parties except the Congress."

What is the situation? How has it arisen?

Shri Vajpayee: The Election Commission has thought fit to change the basis for the recognition of all-India parties. It has been done just on the eve of the elections. The Election Commission could have waited for the results of the election. It should have laid down the criteria now and should have implemented them after the results of the elections had been announced. Now the recognition of certain parties, most of whom are Opposition parties, who secured all-India recognition by virtue of securing a certain percentage of votes during the last general elections has been withdrawan. As a matter of fact, now no all-India party exists in the country except the Congress . . . (*Interruption.*) On a previous occasion when the question was raised in the House Shri Nagi Reddy asked—I would like to read the question—

> "May I know whether it is a fact that the Election Commission is thinking in terms of changing the poistion of the all-India parties which has been accepted previously on the basis of a new criterion that they are trying to adopt before the elections are held?".

The reply of the hon. Law Minister was:—

> "No, Sir. The only change that will be made, if possible, will be the liberalising of grants of symbols to parties."

As a matter of fact, no restriction has been put on certain political parties.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I wish this matter was brought up earlier. The Chief Election Commissioner announced his decision on the 25th August after meeting all the representatives of the parties on the 24th August in which meeting the provisional draft order was circulated. Objections were heard and various matters were gone into. The hon. Member allowed the last Session to go without raising this question and has raised it now. But in any event relevant information should be placed before the House in order to show that this decision was arrived at after mature and full consideration of all the facts.

May I state, Sir, how this matter cropped up? You will yourself remember that this matter was raised off and on by various parties which had not the advantage of having an

[Shri A. K. Sen]

all-India performance in the last general elections but many of whom had performed well in certain States compared to the so-called all-India parties. Insistent demand was made for a revision of the rules which were framed after the first general elections. May I read out something which had been written for this purpose? It reads:—

"Before the first general elections there was no reliable material to go by for deciding which political party should be recognised for the purpose of allotting symbols to their candidates. As many as 29 parties had asked for recognition as national parties and many more as State parties. Taking a liberal view the Commission recognised 14 of the former as national parties and reserved distinctive symbols for their candidates in all the States. After the elections were over it was possible to assess more accurately the electoral strength of each of these parties. The yardstick adopted by the Commission was that the party's candidates must have polled at least 3% of the total valid votes polled at the parliamentary elections to secure recognition as a national party and at the Assembly elections in a State to secure recognition as a State party. As a result only 4 parties were found entitled to recognition as national parties and 19 as State parties.

"Soon after the second general elections the list was again revised on the same basis. Four parties continued to be recognised as national parties...."

It is here that the objection starred because they said that only four parties became national parties though candidates in the States of many parties fared much better.

"Four parties continued to be regarded as national parties which meant that a particular symbol was reserved for allotment to the candidates of that party at any parliamentary or Assembly election anywhere in India. 15 parties were recognised, most of them only in one State and a few in two or three States, as State parties. Here again, recognition in a Satate secured a reserved symbol for the party's candidates at Assembly elections as well as at parliamentary elections in that State.

"This method of distinguishing between the national and State parties and taking into account only the votes polled in parliamentary elections in the former case and in Assembly elections in the latter case has not been found very satisfactory. Since recognition in this manner is equally for the purpose of allotting symbols at parliamentary elections and Assembly elections it cannot be caid to be logical. It is possible in this system for a party securing 3 per cent of the votes polled in parliamentary elections to obtain recognition in every State even if it did not contest any Lok Sabha seat in some States. Such recognition extends to all legislative assemblies without reference to the party's performance at the general elections to each of those assemblies. The party might not have contested even a single Assembly seat in same State, but on the strength of the minimum electoral support at parliamentary elections in a few other States it becomes entitled to recognition in every State."

Shri Das Gupta raised this point very vigorously. He said that his party had secured 11 out of 14 seats in the District of Purulia and the Jan Sangh had not even contested anywhere there, yet the Jan Sangh would get a symbol whereas his party would not. These questions were

raised by various parties whose perforance at the local level was much than the performance of some of these parties on an all-Ind a basis.

"The Commission, therefore, considered that it would be more realistic and rational to recognise parties Statewise after taking into account the electoral support each party had in a State in parliamentary as well as in Assembly elections. The results of the second all-India general elections and of the mid-term general elections in Kerala and Orissa have been analysed from this point of view applying the same yard-stick of 3 per cent of the total valid votes polled as the minimum necessary for recognition in any State or Union territory. On this basis it is found that the various political parties which contested those elections would have been entitled to recognition for the purpose of reservation of symbols in the States and Union territories as specified below."

So far as the Jan Sangh is concerned, they were entitled to recognition in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Why Uttar Pradesh?

Shri A. K. Sen: Their performance comes within this criterion.

Shri Vajpayee: The question is.....

Shri A. K. Sen: Let me finish, Sir. I am only giving this in detail in order to rebut this rather sweeping talk that it was arrived arbitrarily. It shows the amount of thought and material that had gone into the whole question before the determination was arrived at. I am not giving the figures for the other parties because we are not concerned with that just now. Certain changes in the party position which had taken place since the last general elections required to be taken into account. The All-India Scheduled Castes' Federation which fought the last general elections as a recognised party in some States dissolved in 1958 and was replaced by the Republican Party of India.

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We cannot go by its performance at the last elections. The Republican Party now says, "We have the same strength. Why should we be denied a symbol?" After due enquiry this latter party was recently recognised in Maharashtra and the Punjab. Since the old party was dissolved and a new party had taken on the strength of the old party, they insisted for the same amount of recognition. Going into the facts the Election Commissioner gave them recognition in Maharashtra and the Punjab. The Maha Gujarat Janata Praishad formally wound itself up and ceased to exist as a political party ... (*Interruption*). After making a charge of an arbitrary decision, the hon. Member must be patient in hearing the answer for it. It is no use making a charge and not waiting to be told the facts.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Law Minister is reading the statement which has been issued by the Election Commission. We all know about this statement. The statement does not answer the simple question as to why the criterion has been changed just on the eve of the elections.

Shri A. K. Sen: This statement is my statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not expect an answer only to that question. We are all interested in this matter and if the whole thing is cleared, there will be no harm.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is my statement and it has not been published anywhere. I have taken the trouble to prepare it myself.

The Indian National Democratic Congress, which was recognised as a State party in Madras, merged itself in the newly formed Swatantra Party, and hence its recognition was withdrawn.

There was no review in 1957 of the State parties in Andhra Pradesh, since the general election to the Legislative Assembly of this State was confined to the Telengana area. The Peasants and Workers Party, which was recognised only in the old State of Hyderabad and which contested both Parliamentary and Assembly elections in the Telengana area, did not poll the requisite number of votes. It cannot therefore continue to be recognised in the State. Similarly, the Praja Party which was recognised in the old State of Andhra, contested a few Parliamentary and Assembly seats at the general elections but got little electoral support.

Therefore the Election Commissioner felt that the whole matter needed revision and fresh consideration, and a conference was called of all the representatives of parties, including the Swantantra Party into which had merged certain parties like the Peasants and Workers Party and a few other local parties. The draft of the tentative proposals was circulated on the 24th August, 1961 and thereafter, after all the discussions, the draft was finalised on the 25th August and published. The Jan Sangh raised...

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Did not the C.P.I. oppose it even when it had been circulated to them?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Jan Sangh and the C.P.I. raised objections. Their objections were only that the old decision should remain. That means that if there is an all-India performance of 3 per cent of the total votes polled, that party will have symbols everywhere though it might not have contested in any State—like the Communist Party not having contested a single seat in Gujarat in the last elections, and yet under the old rules they would have been entitled to a symbol in Gujarat as a matter of course, though the other local parties might have been denied that advantage.

Shri Tangamani: May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Gujarat State existed at the time of the 1957 elections?

Shri A. K. Sen: It might not have existed as a State, but the territory was there.

So, having gone into all this, these decisions were published on the 25th August.

12.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Various representations were made, as I said, by the Loke Sevak Sangha party in Purulia and the Swatantra Party. And all these having been considered, this point was made. Let us take the Jan Sangh. The result will be like this. They will be recognised as a State Party in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Mysore and West Bengal; in the other States they will be regarded as an all-India party under the new decision. They will be regarded as an all-India party in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi; and in the other ares they would have the status of a State party, namely, they would have the symbol allotted to them, so that if they put up a candidate, that candidate will have the first choice with regard to the symbol they want, and no other party would be entitled to it, and the question of deciding by ballot would not arise. I do not see how any difficulty arises.

Similarly, with regard to the Communist Party they will be regarded as an all-India party everywhere except in Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh. But in these States they will have a State party's status: so that if they decide to set up any candidate in Madhya Pradesh. Mysore or Himachal Pradesh they will have first priority in the choice of their symbol. I do not see how any difficulty is created and of the so-called four national parties. But the new party whose strength was assessed as concentrated and confined to particular areas and whose performance was much better than these so-called all-India parties in those areas, get the recognition consistent with their strength in those local areas.

These are my submissions, and I submit that there is no point in raising this adjournment motion.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The decision to declare certain parties all-India parties was taken with a view to give a fillup to the process of polarisation. There are other parties which have been given symbols. That facility could have been extended to some more. What was the need for changing the criteria laid down for the first and second general elections on the eve of this election? If a change was necessary it should have been made after these elections. Some parties might have fought the elections only in a few States in the 1957 elections but they might have grown much bigger now. For instance, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh is contesting more than 50 per cent of the seats in Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka and other States where it did not exist in 1957. So by making this change you have almost put them to a disadvantage. We do not mind if you give a symbol to any particular party, but why change the criterion for the others? That is our objection.

ए० एन० शर्मा १३५५ एल० एस०

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मान्यता देने का जो प्रश्न है, उस के बारें में मैं समझता हूं कि चुनाव कमिश्न ने ज्यादा अच्छा कानून बना दिया है क्योंकि मान्यता देने का जो सिद्धान्त अब तक रहा है वह कुछ कम मुफीद था । अब जो परिवर्तन हुआ है वह न्याय पर हुआ है और ठीक ही हुआ है ।

श्री वाजपेयी : पहले अन्याय पर था ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हां, पहले अन्याय पर था । किसी दल की कहीं पर कोई शाखा हो या न हो, एक स्टेट में कुछ सीटों पर ही अगर उसे तीन परसेन्ट मत मिल जाये तो उसे मान्यता दे दी जाये, यह अनयाय है। अब चुनाव कमिशन ने जो निश्चय किया है वह नियम इन्साफ पर है और ठीक है ।

लेकिन मैं एक चीज जानना चाहता हूं कानून मंत्री जी से । चुनाव आयोग ने एक यह चीज रक्खी है कि जो उम्मीदवार अपनी जमानतें खो देंगे उन के मतों का शुमार अगले चुनाव के लिये मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में नहीं किया जायेगा । ऐसे भी उम्मीदवार हैं और ऐसी भी मिसालें हैं जिन में कि उम्मीदवारों ने अपनी जनानतें खोई हैं फिर भी वे जीत गये हैं और विधान सभा के सदस्य हुए हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में चुनाव आयोग का यह फैसला कि हम उन के मतों का शुमार मायता प्रदान करने के लिये नहीं करेंगे, यह अन्याय है । मैं चाहूंगा कि उन के मतों का भी शुमार किया जाय ताकि यह नियम और अच्छा बन जाय ।

श्री वाजपेयी : मेरा एक निवेदन है । पिछली बार चुनाव आयोग ने जो भी आधार तय किया था वह गलत हो या सही, उस आधार पर कुछ दलों को मान्यता दी गई थी आल इंडिया पार्टी के रूप में । यदि इस

[श्री वाजपेयी]

आधार को बदलना था तो चुनाव कमिशन उस आधार की घोषणा आज कर सकता था और उस को चुनाव के बाद लागू कर सकता था। अब आप देखिये, केरल में भारतीय जन संघ का सिम्बल किसी लिस्ट में नहीं है। केरल में अगर भारतीय जन संघ का उम्मीदवार खड़ा हो तो वह दीपक का चुनाव चिन्ह नहीं ले सकता क्योंकि सिम्बल्स की जो सूची है वह की, उस में वह है ही नहीं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : वह पायेगा। आप की जानकारी में यह चीज नहीं है।

श्री वाजपेयी : यह स्थिति हमारे लिये चुनाव की दृष्टि से बहुत हानिकार है और मैं चाहता हूं कि चुनाव कमिशन इस फैसले पर फिर से विचार करें। वास्तव में चुनाव कमिशन की घोषणा ला मिनिस्टर महोदय की घोषणा से मेल नहीं खाती। मगर वह इस का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। क्यों कर रहे हैं, यह मैं नहीं समझता। हो सकता है कि कांग्रेस को लाभ हो रहा है, इस लिये कर रहे हों।

Shri A. K. Sen: By saying that the Election Commissioner's declaration does not fit in with our declaration, the hon. Member has paid the greatest compliment to our electoral law and machinery which they deserve; because, we do not want our electoral machinery to be run according to the dictates of the Government. We have kept it as independent as possible. It is independent, it hears every one and arrives at decisions. They may not be in accordance with all that the hon. Member wanted, but it has pleased every one else.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): The Election Commission and the Election Commissioner are autonomous. But the Election Commission cannot be allowed to behave capriciously and to the advantage of one party.

Mr. Speaker: I am not satisfied that it has acted capriciously in view of the elaborate statement made by the hon. the Law Minister that the Election Commission gave ample opportunities to the representatives of all parties to meet and discuss with them. Of course, wherever it is not right or proper to give a greater emphasis to any particular party, notwithstanding the fact that they have not got an all-India reputation, to that extent it is open to the Election Commission, after satisfying all the various parties and taking their advice, to restrict that party or the symbol to be given to that party to particular States. I do not think, in view of the statement that has been made by the hon. Law Minister and the action taken by the Commission, any useful purpose will be served by discussing the matter once over here. There is apparently difference of view on many of these matters. Ultimately some decision has to be arrived at. I am not prepared to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

CONVICTION OF COL. BHATTACHARYA BY PAKISTANI MILITARY TRIBUNAL

Mr. Speaker: Shri Balraj Madhok "The serious implications of the conviction of Col. Bhattacharya by the Pakistan Military Tribunal". May I know at what stage this is? I read in the papers that an appeal is going to be filed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Col. Bhattacharya has been sentenced to a long imprisonment of eight years. Naturally, the Government is much concerned on this. The Government did not think that his trial was justified or the tribunal which as tried him was the proper one and therefore it was put in a somewhat embarrassing position because it did not recognise that tribunal. It did not directly prefer an appeal. The Government has nothing to do with it. But, it helped the relatives, wife and others, of Col.

Bhattacharya in this matter. The family of Col. Bhattacharya engaged lawyers. Their family lawyers went to Dacca and participated in the trial and the sentence has been awarded to him. It is understood that Col. Bhattacharya or his family are going to appeal. The Government help them financially and otherwise, but do not themselves take any steps in this matter. There may be diplomatic steps, that is another matter. I am talking about judicial steps.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I am afraid, we are not satisfied by what the Prime Minister has been pleased to state to the House. Ever since the House became aware of the arrest of Col. Bhattacharya, we have been pleading with the Government to take this matter seriously. There is enough evidence to prove that the Government did not apply its mind to this issue. If Pakistan has been able to defy the tenets of international law and good neighbourly behaviour, it is not only because it has that mentality, but because of the indifference, because of the hesitancy and because of the weak-kneed policy that the Government of India pursued,—and I am using my words with full responsibility. The Government did not so much apply its mind. This is evidenced by the fact that it was no less than the Prime Minister himself who told this House that Col. Bhattacharya was on the retired list. Here was a gallant officer who was discharging his legitimate duties, along the border.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, I will allow him an opportunity. At various stages this matter has been coming up before the House. At this stage, after the conviction has been made, what is it that he expects the Government to do and the hon. Prime Minister to do? That alone will enable me to come to a decision as to whether any useful purpose will be served by allowing a discussion of this matter. What is it that he wants the Government to do? Leave alone past history.

Shri Nath Pai: May I, in all humility submit, had we shown to Pakistan right from the beginning, by having a proper discussion in this House, that this is not a party issue, that the whole nation feels very deeply concerned when Pakistanis maraud on our territory, physically seize hold of an officer and then subject him to what is called a trial, which is patently a farce in the tenets of laws in so much as we know of international law, Pakistan would not have behaved the way she has behaved today.

You ask me to say what the Government can do about it. The present position is inevitably the result of what the Government of India did, both commission and omission. How is it that the Government did not even know whether the man was discharging his duties or not? This House was told that he was on the retired list. We say that Pakistan takes the hint from this kind of attitude. Had we made it clear to Pakistan how India will view this kind of unlawful seizure of an Indian official from Indian territory, may be, Pakistan would have some to heels. Very often, Pakistanis have shown a readiness only to understand firm language. I am not trying to look heroic at the cost of the Prme Minister. We agree that he feels concerned. But, the present shocking spectacle that an Indian official of the rank of a Colonel was seized from the soil of India, taken to Pakistan and subjected to what they call a trial, which nobody else will call a trial, and then given the uncivilised sentence of 8 years—is it not very largely the result of the attitude of the Government of India? May we know, did not the Government take a hesitant attitude? They said, we do not know if we can defend, we do not know what plea we can plead. I say this is a proper subject for an adjournment motion, because it raises the whole issued, not only of foreign affairs, but of defence. How is it that

[Shri Nath Pai]

Pakistanis can kidnap officials from our territory? Is this sector of our border properly and adequately defenced? It was not just a fisherman or a peasant whom they took away. They took an active officer, on active service of the rank of a Colonel. For these reasons, I very seriously plead that we be given an opportunity, first to say what we think about our Government and secondly to convey to Pakistan how India feels outraged.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Previously, when this matter was brought before this House, we asked the Government to help the family of Col. Bhattacharya with money and lawyers. But, at that time, the Deputy Minister said that the Government is not going to do anything because they did not recognise the trial at all. Now, because of that, this situation has been created. The Government of India was not only indifferent, but was not prepared to take any steps whatsoever about the trial of Col. Bhattacharya. Now we have been told that they will help his family to see that an appeal is preferred in Pakistan. All these things were taken up by the people of this country. A person who was really taken bodily from our territory was on active service. The Government of India has not only not taken proper steps, but it is also not in a position to take any proper steps so far as these officers are concerned. Therefore, this is a matter of great public importance. It should be discussed so far as this adjournment motion is concerned.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : जब उस अदालत ने जिसको हम मान्यता नहीं दे रहे थे कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को आठ साल की सजा कर दी है, तो उसका क्या यह अर्थ नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान वाले हमारी ही भूमि से हमारे किसी नागरिक को जबरदस्ती पाकिस्तान में ले जा कर सब कुछ कर सकते हैं? ऐसी सूरत में प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इसको एक लड़ाई का मौका मानती है या नहीं ? इसको ऐसा मामला मानती है कि नहीं कि अगर पाकिस्तान हमारी बात को नहीं मानता है तो हम उस पर कड़ी कार्रवाई कर सकें । मेरा यह निश्चित सवाल है । केवल सरकारी बैंचों के लोग ही नहीं, इस मामले में हिंदुस्तान का एक एक नागरिक चिन्तित है और सोचता है कि जब पाकिस्तान वाले हमारी अपनी जमीन से हमारे एक अफसर को इस तरह ले जा से सकते हैं और उसकी सजा कर सकते हैं , तो फिर कोई सुरक्षा की भावना कैसे रह सकती है । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विषय पर चर्चा की जाए, सरकार की जिम्मेदारी का पूरी तरह से विवेचन किया जाए ।

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, it is of recent occurrence that he has been condemned and consigned to jail. Secondly, it is of national importance. Thirdly, I would request you to consider the effect of your not giving your accord to the discussion of this particular question on public opinion in Pakistan and on the Government also. It would simply be published that this question was sought to be raised in this House and you were not good enough to give your permission and therefore in the view of this House, it would be considered to be of not sufficient importance and the country might not be thinking so seriously about this matter. Therefore, I suggest, without going into the merits of the question—most of the points have already been placed before the House—that it is a question of sufficient importance, of recent occurrence, and a question that deserves to be discussed in this House and this House should be given an opportunity of expressing its strong feelings about this matter and the background behind it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Prime Minister has stated that although the Government of India did not recognise the tribunal that tried Col. Bhattacharya, they were thinking

of, or had already taken, certain diplomatic steps. It would enable us to come to a decision about Government's attitude to this whole matter, if they were to take the House into confidence and tell us what kind of diplomatic measures they have taken and what they intend to do in this whole matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon Members opposite have based their arguments on the fact, as stated by them, that Col. Bhattacharya was lifted from Indian territory and taken to Pakistan territory. That is our case too, undoubtedly. But that is the very fact in issue. It is not that Pakistan agrees that they lifted him from our territory. They say that he came into their territory, and they arrested him, because he had come to do espionage. That is their case. And they put up the matter before a tribunal; it may or may not be a right one; it is a martial law tribunal. Things happen in Pakistan, especially in judicial matters, which sound very odd to use here because our procedures are based on another conception of the law.

Anyhow, the question at issue was the major question whether he was arrested on Indian territory or Pakistan territory. And the court, apparently from such brief accounts as we have seen, decided that he was arrested on Pakistan territory.

Shri Nath Pai: It was no court.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We did not recognise that.

Shri Nath Pai: Do not raised it to the status of a court. It is a military tribunal.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was a military tribunal, and the military tribunal came to that decision.

So far as the Government of India are concerned, many statements made have surprised me, because Shri Nath Pai said that we had not taken interest, because at one time, I said something about his being a retired officer and not an officer in active service, which I corrected subsequently, and he said that we had not paid enough attention.

As a matter of fact, we have paid the greatest attention to this matter, because it was an important matter, both in regard to our dealings with the Pakistan Government or the East Pakistan authorities and otherwise.

Then, the hon. Member asked me to say what diplomatic steps we had taken, except that our High Commissioner has discussed this matter repeatedly with the Foreign Secretary or the Commonwealth Secretary in Karachi or in Rawalpindi or in Murree and locally there at Dacca; he pointed out the gravity of this and all that.

The whole point is this. The question that arose for us to consider was whether the Government of India as such should participate in those legal proceedings,—legal or illegal, whatever they are, in those proceedings. We decided that it would not be proper for us to do so, when we did not recognise that tribunal. But, right from the beginning, we helped financially and otherwise the family of Col. Bhattacharya, so that they could take any proceedings that they chose: we helped them in every way, with advice and with money. They did engage a lawyer. They engaged their family lawyer, a certain Mr. Ghatak, I think, who conducted the case on their behalf, and who will presumably prefer an appeal on Col. Bhattacharya's behalf. That is the position. I do not see what more you can discuss and what more Government could have done in this matter, which they did not do. It is quite beyond me to see that point at all.

Mr. Speaker: If the officers of a foreign territory enter into our territary and take away one of our officers, is the only remedy through diplomatic channels? Is there no

[Mr. Speaker]

other course to get rid of that kind of thing?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no other course except war. But the whole point of difference as between Pakistan and us is where he was arrested. If he was arrested on our territory, then Pakistan's case falls. Their case is that he came into their territory for purposes of espionage.

Mr. Speaker: If they say it falsely, what happens? They might have arrested him on our territory; all the same, they may allege that they arrested him in their own territory.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say. I am merely saying that our case is they arrested him on our territory. It was done on the border. It is probably a question of three or four feet on this side or three or four feet on that side, or if it is not three or four feet, it may be three or four yards. It is right on the border. The border is right on the border. The border is is not probably even marked. It may even be that there is some doubt about where exactly he was arrested. Whatever that may be, that is our case. Their case is different. If the fact is admitted that they arrested him on our territory, then the whole issue becomes a different one, and a very highly objectionable one.

Shri P. N. Singh (Chandauli): That is the case of the Government of India, that Col. Bhattacharya, was arrested on our territory. So, there is no question of doubt in that matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is not the Pakistan Government's position or the case against Col. Bhattachraya.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Are we to be guided by our position or by the position of the Pakistan Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of our being guided or not. You do not know, and I do not know; it is Col. Bhattacharya who ought to know. How can you know and how can I know?

Shri P. N. Singh: What is the information of the Government of India?

Shri Rajendra Singh: You have to depend for your information on your officers, and your officers say that he was lifted from our territory.

Shri P. N. Singh: What is the information of the Government of India?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: The hon. Prime Minister has a bad throat. So, let him go home and take rest.

Shri P. N. Singh: The Government of India are basing their claim on the fact that he was arrested from our territory.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, may I just say one sentence? On one issue, whatever be the motive, let us not appear to be shaky, that is the fact that Col. Bhattacharya was seized from Indian territory; whatever the claims of the Pakistanis may be, it is not for the Prime Minister of India to say that they say so; let them say so. Can you not say, can the Prime Minister of India not say, that he was seized from our territory? May I ask this question of the Prime Minister?..

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Prime Minister is a responsible person, and he does not make irresponsible statements, I hope; what I said was that such evidence as we have obtained shows that he was arrested from our territory. I can only base my judgment on evidence, not on heated discourses of Shri Nath Pai. How can I? Obviously, Col. Bhattacharya's own statement is an important element in it, according to our thinking.

I have not seen the judgment of this tribunal there, though that tribunal did not even permit all the evidence

to be placed, the defence evidence etc. That is all the more the reason why we should not accept that. But, except that, what does one expects? What exactly can one do now? One is, of course, the normal course of preferring on appeal. I do not know if there is even a regular appeal or a kind of petition for mercy; it is really a petition for fresh consideration or some such thing.

I do not understand how this is a matter in which the Government is at all at fault. That is the point. The Pakistan Government is, I think, right from the beginning up to this stage, at fault in many ways; in this so-called trial too, how is our Government at fault? We have taken day-to-day and daily interest in this matter and the closest possible interest, because we were concerned about it.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard enough.

Shri Nath Pai: I realise that we are sion of the House, at your instance, and I was submitting to him, as the hon. Leader of the House. I had not completed my sentence.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed him one opportunity earlier.

Shri Nath Pai: I realise that we are placing a strain on the Prime Minister because we share the anxiety expressed by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi, and it pains us that he has been compelled to strain. We are sorry for that.

But may I point out one thing that like Col. Bhattacharya, we have many other officials doing legitimate duties across the vast land border that we have with Pakistan? What will be their morale, if we allow such incidents to go unpunished that anybody can come and take them away? That is what we have to ask, and that is the final plea that we have to make before the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a submission? . . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the spokesman from his party already. This is a very serious matter. Col. Bhattacharya was a senior officer, and our Government, and the hon. Prime Minister have again said that it is our case that he was arrested on our territory. Many of our officers will have to go to the border from time to time to check our own posts there

If any discussion is allowed, it is not as if it will be a censure on the Government for not having taken steps. Certainly, the Government, and the House and the country must know what steps can be taken under those circumstances, or if we should feel helpless in this matter. I feel that the considered opinion of the House from various quarters would be useful for strengthening the hands of Government to see that such occurrences do not occur in future. It is a serious matter. Therefore, I shall allow a discussion on this matter, not on an adjournment motion or as a matter of censure; but a two-hour discussion will be allowed to discuss this matter, so that proper steps can be taken in future to avoid such things and also to help Col. Bhattacharya to have justice in this matter. The hon. Prime Minister is not in a position to speak well due to bad throat. Therefore, I will have this discussion a couple of days later, as soon as he is able to speak better. The adjournment motion is disallowed, but a discussion will be there.

13 hrs.

REPORTED CHINESE INCURSIONS INTO LADAKH

Mr. Speaker: There is another adjournment motion tabled by Shri Braj Raj Singh and Shri P. N. Singh, which says:

> "Reported fresh incursions by Chinese into the Ladakh area of Jammu and Kashmir State in violation of Nehru-Chou understanding about the India-China dispute on border and failure of the Government of India in dispelling the incursions".

Have there been any new incursions?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has come to our knowledge that in the past few weeks—it is difficult to give the date—some new check-posts were built by the Chinese a little beyond their own check-posts between the two boundaries they claimed. Their maps claimed two boundaries; one is the 1956 boundary and the other is the 1960 one. That is the Chinese claim. They appear to have built some check-posts beyond the 1956 boundary but within the 1960 one.

Shri Ranga: We are not able to follow the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When this matter came to our notice, we communicated with the Chinese Government and sent a protest, on the 31st October, three weeks ago. That is the position.

This is apart from certain other military steps that we have taken or are taking.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Whatever information the Prime Minister has given to the House is much more revealing than the adjournment motion which only says that there have been certain fresh incursions. The Prime Minister admits that they have established certain new check-posts in the territory which we claim ours. This is a matter which requires consideration by the House. Since the Prime Minister himself admits that they have not only made fresh incursions but have established check-posts, I hope you will be pleased to allow this matter to be discussed in the House, giving us an opportunity to suggest to the Government what methods should be adopted or steps could be taken now to repel the incursions.

Shri Hem Barua: There has been fresh information that there has been incursion into NEFA also. There was a newspaper report to this effect—about Chinese preparations on the border and all sorts of things. Therefore, a discussion should be held.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That newspaper report referred, I think, to the North East Frontier Agency. That was quite wrong. This thing refers to Ladakh.

Shri Hem Barua: No. I do not think this has been admitted by the Prime Minister. But there has been fresh information about NEFA and incursion by the Chinese. Therefore, let there be a discussion. We can talk about the border situation. That is what I said. My intentions are pious.

Shri Vajpayee: May we know what Government propose to do in this matter as the Chinese have disregarded the understanding that no military movements or strengthening of military positions should be effected by either country, and set up new check-posts—in utter disregard of that understanding? Apart from sending Notes to China, which are not even acknowledged, may I know what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : श्रीमन्, इस सम्बन्ध में इतना तो स्पष्ट ही है कि जहां तक लद्दाख के इलाके में बारह हजार वर्ग मील जमीन पर कब्जे का प्रश्न है, वह अपनी जगह है, लेकिन

उसी के साथ साथ अब नये इनकर्शन्ज के समाचार मिल रहे हैं और चीन की ओर से नये चैकपोस्ट्स बनाए जा रहे हैं। अगर हमारी ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही न की गई, तो उस का लाजिमी नतीजा यह होने वाला है कि चीन की ओर से और भी चैकपोस्ट्स बनाए जा सकते हैं। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि दूसरे सदन में इस बारे में विचार होना चाहिये कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है। हम भी अपनी राय देना चाहते हैं कि नये चैकपोस्ट्स को हटाने के सिलसिले में सरकार की ओर से क्या कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये। पुराने हमले और पुराने कब्जे की बात तो अलग है, लेकिन अब वे लोग आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसलिये इस एजर्नमेंट मोशन के सम्बन्ध में सदन में बहस होनी चाहिये।

Shri Hem Barua: Why could we not demolish those fresh check-posts?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have been hearing from Government that not an inch of our territory shall be allowed to be occupied by the Chinese. But fresh incursions are taking place, and they are perhaps, I may meekly say, sleeping over the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Prime Minister anything more to say?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have given such facts as Government are in possession of. The normal step taken in regard to this is the diplomatic step, and certain military formations etc. to find out exactly what has happened, and to prevent this kind of thing happening.

These are wide territories. Obviously, every inch cannot be surveyed all the time. In fact, we have ourselves fixed some new check-posts in these areas. It is difficult to discuss these matters fully because one has to give publicity to what one does oneself, which is not helpful.

Shri Vajpayee: It is our territory. We have not set up check-posts on Chinese territory.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is not the point. The point is that such a discussion gives information to the opposite party. The House is welcome to any information, but one does not like to give information to the opposite party in this matter. That is the difficulty; otherwise, there is no difficulty.

Shri Ranga: It does not appear as if the other side is going to be supplied with any more information than they possess today; on the other hand, it looks as if we do not have the necessary information. The opposite party has not only information but also our territory.

I think the hon. Prime Minister replied in the other House that we would not occupy particular check-posts which the Chinese troops had vacated, because of some epidemic or something else. He took a very strong stand that we would not go into them at all. But on the other hand, he has allowed those people not only to encroach further but also to establish their own check-posts. And now he tells us that he is completely helpless, 'what more does the House want me to do?'

Therefore, I think it is high time that we discussed this matter.

Mr. Speaker: On a prior occasion, when first this matter was brought to the notice of the House, it was known that 12,000 square miles were occupied. I remember the hon. Prime Minister and the Defence Minister also saying that not one more inch of territory would be allowed to be occupied by

[Mr. Speaker]

them and all steps were being taken. Naturally, the House is not inclined to go into further details, lest they should disclose our strategic movements....

An Hon. Member: Are there any movements?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

It appears that some more portions are occupied or some check-posts have been planted on our soil. I suppose there will be a discussion on foreign affairs during this Session. If so, I will allow ample opportunity to discuss this matter then.

Shri Ranga: So many things have to be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: If there is no discussion on foreign affairs, I will allow a special discussion on this matter. Let me wait and see for the time being.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): This matter should be discussed separately. We were also assured by the Defence Minister that our military preparations were so strong that there was no possibility and no danger of letting further territory being occupied. It is not enough that we are establishing check-posts. How is it that the others are able to come in? If on this matter, there is no adjournment or discussion, wherever the inviolability of our territory is concerned, with all resect, what are we here for?

We should not mix it up with the general foreign affairs debate where so many things would be talked about and we would like to appreciate the work that the Prime Minister has been doing recently. But this is a thing where, I am afraid, we are all deeply disturbed. Therefore, I say this should not be mixed up with the foreign affairs debate. There should be a separate discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow a discussion on this matter also. I consider it a very serious matter. Let the House be put in possession of all the facts only for the purpose of seeing that no more encroachments are made. The House would certainly like to know what steps are being taken.

So this discussion will also be taken up some three or four days later when the hon. Prime Minister will be in a position to speak without strain.

13.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement issued by the National Integration Conference

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Statement issued by the National Integration Conference. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3255/61].

Statement on Flood Situation in the Country

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): On behalf of Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim I beg to lay on the Table a statement on flood situation in the country. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3256/61].

Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance, 1961 (No. 3 of 1961) promulgated by the President on the 29th September, 1961, under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3257/61].

Report of Trade Marks Registry

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): On behalf of Shri Nityanand Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry for the year

ending the 31st March 1961, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3258/61].

REPORT OF SCHEDULELD AREAS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES COMMISSION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report (Volumes I and II) of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission appointed by the President under article 339 (1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3259/61].

REPORT OF PANEL OF JUDGES APPOINTED BY KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION, ETC.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy each of the following papers:—

(a) Report of the Panel of Judges appointed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, for Rs. 1,00,000 Prize for Cottage Spinning Unit.

(b) Summary of the above Report.

(ii) A copy of Report of the Salt Department for 1959-60. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3261/61].

(iii) A copy each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(a) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the revision of fair prices payable to cement producers.

(b) Governmet Resolution No. Cem-8(27)|61 dated the 31st October, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3262/61].

(iv) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2118 dated the 5th September, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3263/61].

(v) A copy of the Cement Control Order, 1961 published in notification No. S. O. 2561 dated the 31st October, 1961, issued under section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3264/61].

(vi) A copy of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1197 dated the 30th September, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3265/61].

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME ETC.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Seventh Amendment) Scheme, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1176 dated the 23rd September, 1961, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3266/61].

(ii) The Minimum Wages (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1140 dated the 16th September, 1961, under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3267/61].

(iii) Main conclusions of the 19th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at Bangalore on the 9th and 10th October, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3268/61].

[Shri Abid Ali]

(iv) Report entitled 'A study of the strike in the Calcutta Tramways Company Limited, Calcutta, from the point of view of the Code of Discipline. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3269/61].

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO SUPPLEMENTARY TO STARRED QUESTION

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply given on the 31st August, 1961 to a Supplementary by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty on Starred Question No. 1116 regarding River Feni in Tripura:

Statement

For the sentence "They resort to firing on our workers there, and that is why the whole trouble has arisen, and hence the negotiation and the asssertion of claims by both the parties", the following sentence may please be substituted: "They threatened our workers there, and that is why the whole trouble has arisen, and hence the negotiation and the assertion of claims by both parties."

REPORTS OF LAW COMMISSION, ETC.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Reports of the Law Commission:—

(a) Nineteenth Report on the Administrator General's Act, 1913. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3271/61].

(b) Twentieth Report on the law of Hire-Purchase. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3272/61].

(ii) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:—

(a) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Andhra Pradesh) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1181 dated the 25th September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3273/61].

(b) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bihar) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1182 dated the 25th September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3274/61].

(c) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Maharashtra) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. 1183 dated the 25th September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3275/61].

(d) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (West Bengal) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1184 dated the 25th September, 1961 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3276/61].

(e) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Uttar Pradesh) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1273 dated the 13th October, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3277/61].

(iii) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2315 dated the 21st September, 1961 making certain amendments to the Registration of Electors Rules 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3278/61].

LIST OF CONCERNS ALLOWED CONCESSIONS UNDER SECTION 56A OF INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a List of Concerns, which on reference to Government, have ben informed during the year 1960-61, that the concessions under Section 56A of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922 would be available in respect of the dividends distributed by them to their company shareholders. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3279/61].

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (EIGHTH (AMENDMENT) SCHEME, ETC.

Shri Abid Ali: On behalf of Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eighth Amendment) Scheme, 1961, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1286 dated the 21st October, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3280/61].

(ii) The Coal Mines Rescue (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1352 dated the 4th November, 1961, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act. 1952.

(iii) Annual Report of the Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1960-61.

(iv) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1959-60 together with the Audit Report thereon, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Act, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3281/61].

13.14 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 4th September, 1961:—

(1) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1961.

(2) The Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961.

(3) The Income-tax Bill, 1961.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following 11 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 4th September, 1961:—

(1) The Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(2) The Marking of Heavy Packages (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(3) The Delhi (Urban Areas) Tenants' Relief Bill, 1961.

(4) The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(5) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(6) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill, 1961.

(7) The Newspaper (Price and Page) Continuance Bill, 1961.

(8) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(9) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(10) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(11) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill 1961.

13.16 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1335

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I beg leave to correct some factual inaccuracies in the replies given to the supplementary questions arising from Starred Question No. 1335 on the subject of British citizenship for Phizo which was answered on the 8th September, 1961.

2. The correct position is that there is adquate evidence against Phizo to substantiate the charge of conspiracy to murder Sakhrie and that a warrant of arrest is still in force against Phizo. No difficulty is visualised in producing witnesses to depose evidence against him.

3. It is also true that Phizo is a fugitive from justice. The question of his extradition was carefully considered by the Government who came to the conclusion that on a balance of considerations it was not necessary or desirable to ask for his extradition and that he should be allowed to live in peace in the U.K. if he wanted to do so.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know whether it is a fact that Phizo has since been given citizenship of the United Kingdom?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat): Since Mr. Phizo has been granted British citizenship, may I know whether the Government of India obtained any assurance from the British Government that he would not be allowed to indulge in any anti-Indian activities or to slip away elsewhere from England?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Phizo has been given British citizenship from the 6th November, which means he has become free to indulge in anti-Indian activities and the Government of the United Kingdom have helped him in this. We want to know whether our Government contacted the Government of the United Kingdom and obtained from them any assurance that they would not allow him in the interest of good relationship, to indulge in anti-Indian propaganda. He might take this matter to the United Nations also—it has come to that. We want an assurance whether anything has been done on that score by our Government.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): One more point may be made clear. There is a convention that before citizenship is granted to any Dominion subject, the British Government should consult the High Commission and give him three months notice or something like that. I wonder whether this convention was followed in this case and whether our High Commission was consulted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir, the High Commission was consulted. The High Commission pointed out that the claim of Phizo not being an Indian national was not correct. He had to be an Indian national. He could not appear from nowhere. He claimed apparently—I do not quite understand—that he was some kind of a national of the Naga State before the constitution of the Indian Union, he continued that and so on. So the Indian High Commission told them this. Further I think it was pointed out to them that he was guilty of some crime.

The British Government thereafter when they gave him citizenship did not accept Phizo's claim of not being an Indian national. They put down, I think, in the paper—I have not seen the paper myself, so I am told— that he was an Indian national and they dealt with him as such. Otherwise they could not have dealt with him. Phizo in his reply apparently accepted this, however protesting that he was not an Indian national. That is the position, Sir.

The hon. Member opposite, Shri Hem Barua, asked whether they geve any assurance to us that he would not carry on agitation. We cannot ask for assurances to limit his rights under their own laws. That we cannot do. As he is there, he has been carrying on some kind of agitation which has been toned down, not because of any assurances or pressures, but because there was hardly anybody to listen to him. That is a different matter. Presumably, he will try to carry on his agitation wherever he may be.

STATEMENT *RE*: ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to make a statement about the three major accidents that have taken place recently near Ghatsila, Mainpuri and Kosgi stations.

On 20th October, 1961, while 83 Up Ranchi Express was running between Dalbhumgarh and Ghatsila stations on the Khargpur-Tatanagar Section of the South Eastern Railway, it derailed at about 1.25 hours at Km. 209|4-5. The engine and seven coaches behind derailed and capsized on both sides of the track. The eighth coach was also derailed while the rear four coaches of the train remained on the track.

It is painful to report that as a result of this accident, 45 persons were killed on the spot and 6 succumbed to their injuries subsequently. Besides, 11 persons suffered grievous injuries. Out of 184 persons who sustained minor injuries, 71 persons were discharged after being rendered first aid on the spot. 92 persons were discharged after treatment in the hospitals. This morning there are 32 persons still in the hospitals.

Local medical assistance available at Ghatsila was rushed to the site by a shuttle train. Medical relief vans were worked from Tatanagar, Chakradharpur and Khargpur. After giving medical aid to the injured and general assistance to the afflicted passengers, the injured persons were removed by relief trains and ambulance specials to the Railway hospitals at Tatanagar and Khargpur, Civil hospitals at Sakchi and to the TISCO and Indian Copper Corporation hospitals. Forty-five dead bodies were recovered at the site and sent in batches under the charge of Government Railway Police officials to Tatanagar by running shuttle services.

Three badly injured persons were rescued alive by gas-cutting the underframe of a coach and two by jacking the underframe of another. The entrapped passengers in a few coaches were rescued by breaking open the windows and the side pillars.

Ex-gratia payment to the injured and relatives of the dead amounting to Rs. 22,100 has been made.

Every possible help in relief operations was rendered by civil authorities and adjoining industries, Indian Copper Corporation and TISCO. The Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum, himself assisted in rendering effective relief at the site of the accident. Large number of volunteers from different organisations and Trade Unions also worked very hard.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, Ministry of Transport & Communications held a statutory enquiry into the cause of this accident. He has submitted his preliminary report according to which the derailment of 83 Up Ranchi Express was caused by tampering with track by some unknown persons.

The second accident took place on 29th October, 1961. No. 2 TF Passenger train derailed at Km. 1268|7-9 between Mainpuri and Bhongaon stations on Shikohabad-Farukhabad Branch Line of Northern Railway at about 10.35 hours. The engine and tender capsized and the following

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

four bogies derailed and telescoped. The remaining coaches were undamaged and remained on the rails. As a result of this accident, unfortunately, 18 persons were killed on the spot, 4 died subsequently, 17 persons were grievously injured and 45 sustained simple injuries. It is a matter of deep regret that omongst those involved in the accident were 46 Buddhist pilgrims from Ceylon, who were on their way to Sankisa, a place of Buddhist pilgrimage near Farukhabad. Sixteen of the pilgrims were killed on the spot, 2 died subsequently and the others received injuries.

Medical relief from Mainpuri and Bhongaon was rushed by road to the site of the accident. The injured, after being rendered medical aid, were transferred for further treatment to the civil hospitals at Bhongaon and Mainpuri. Out of 62 injured, 51 were discharged on various dates and eleven were in hospitals till this morning. An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 4,107 has been made to the injured and the relatives of the dead. A special plane was chartered to fly to Ceylon the dead bodies of the Ceylonese after embalming them at the Agra Medical College. Such of the injured Buddhist pilgrims who were in a position to undertake air journey were also sent to Ceylon by a chartered plane on 6th November, 1961.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, held his statutory enquiry into the accident. According to his provisional findings the accident was caused by high speed which was in excess of the permissible limit of the section for AWD engines which is 30 miles per hour. This coupled with the sudden application of brakes which caused distortion of the track resulted in the derailment.

Ad hoc Claims Commissioners have been appointed to deal with claims for compensation arising out of these accidents.

The third accident occurred on the Southern Railway at about 2.34 hours on 9th November, 1961. The train No. 14 Madras-Bombay Janta Express which was being received on the main line at Kosgi station to cross No. 1608 Up Goods, overshot into the *snag* dead-end and the engine along with three bogies derailed. The engine capsized and three bogies telescoped. As a result, the driver of the engine and two firemen died on the spot and nine persons including four railway employees sustained minor injuries.

Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 200/- was made to one injured passenger, whose injuries were at the time suspected to be grievous.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore, held an enquiry into the accident at Kosgi commencing from 10th November, 1961. His report is awaited.

This statement is rather long. With your permission, I shall lay it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

[The rest of the Statement, reproduced below, was laid on the Table—Editor.]

Having given information about the recent accidents, I would also like to recount briefly the efforts made and action taken in recent years, beginning for convenience, from the commencement of the present Lok Sabha, in regard to the very important question of minimising accidents and making railway travel safe. In the first Railway Budget Speech of the present Parliament which, incidentally, was also my first as Minister incharge of Railways, I had mentioned about the two cases of unfortunate accidents, one near Ariyalur on the Southern Railway and the second near Mahbubnagar on the Central Railway.

In the year 1957-58 which followed, there was a lull for a period but, unfortunately, in the first two months

of 1958 three major accidents occurred in quick succession, reference to which was made in my Budget Speech on 17th February, 1958, as follows:

"The occurrence of these accidents in quick succession has been a matter of grave concern to all of us. I had, therefore, recently called a special meeting of the General Managers to discuss with them the whole problem of accidents with a view to initiating effective measures for bringing about an improvement. The discussion confirmed that human failure largely accounts for these accidents. Technical improvements, which can help to mitigate the incidence of human element, are being progressively effected, but a significant improvement can only be effected if all those engaged in the running of railways are fully alive to their duty and responsibility.

The General Managers have been asked to intensify outdoor supervision, to check up on the strict observance of rules for safe working and to impress upon the staff the great responsibility for safety of travel which rests upon them".

In August 1958, I placed before the Parliament 'A Factual Review of Accidents'—up to 1957-58. In this review the incidence of accidents during the past 20 years against the workload which the Railways were required to perform was analysed year to year. The incidence of accidents and the casualties resulting therefrom were compared with similar figures on some foreign railways. The main causes of the accidents were analysed and the steps which were being taken to minimise train accidents were detailed therein.

In my Budget Speech for the year 1959-60, on 18th February, 1959, I shared with the Members of the Parliament my thoughts on the question of railway accidents. I would crave the indulgence of the Members to read out the statement which I made at that time. "An extensive development of line capacity is under execution on long stretches of trunk routes, upsetting settled conditions of working; at the same time, rapidly increasing volume of traffic has been passing over these sections, which are mostly working to saturation points. Under these abnormal conditions, a state of constant pressure and strain is inevitable, and this at times unfortunately leads to human failures.

We are fully alive to the seriousness of the problem, and the Railway Administrations have been directed to initiate certain measures—educative, psychological and punitive—which, it is hoped, will instil greater safety-mindedness among the staff. Simultaneously, attention has also been paid to the provision of improved technical devices as an aid to the staff; safety organisations and research cells have also been set up on every railway to undertake a critical analysis of accidents, to focus attention on safety aspects in every field of operation, to carry out intensive inspections and to ensure strict observance of the safety rules and regulations by all concerned.

In regard to anti-sabotage measures, various schemes were examined in consultation with the Intelligence Bureau and the Ministry of Home Affairs. As a result of this examination, the State Governments have been addressed to afford assistance through publicity measures amongst inhabitants of the villages in the vicinity of railway lines, through improvement of the arrangements of the Government Railway Police for the collection of advance intelligence in this regard, through intensification of patrolling of vulnerable areas, through a continuous study of all serious railway accidents by the State C.I.Ds., and through periodical liaison meetings for exchanging information between railway officials and State Police officials, Railway Administrations have been directed to act in close contact with the State Governments for this purpose.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

Considerable emphasis has also been given to initial training and refresher courses for all categories of staff responsible for train working. I would like to assure the House that constant endeavours would continue to be made to deal with this problem of accidents with the utmost imagination and care. In this effort I solicit the unstinted cooperation of everyone concerned, so that a greater sense of safety-consciousness may be brought about amongst the large number of railwaymen employed for train operation."

A comprehensive review of accidents on Indian Railways during 1958-59 was presented to the Parliament with the Budget Papers for 1960-61. From the analysis made therein it was shown that the total number of accidents on Indian Railways during 1958-59 remained more or less the same as compared with the previous year despite slight increase in certain categories. The review concluded, "Viewed in the context of increasing volume of traffic though this static features may appear quite satisfactory on statistical considerations, it has not given rise to any feeling of complacency on the part of the Railway Ministry. We are frequently focussing the attention of the railway administrations to the suppreme importance of keeping a strict watch on the situation. Sustained efforts are being made to instil a higher sense of safety-mindedness amongst all categories of staff with a view to reduce the incidence of accidents still further. It is hoped that with the vigilance exercised by the railway administrations and the preventive measures adopted by them Indian Railways would be in a position to set up a high standard of safety in rail travel".

Fortunately, there were no major accidents during 1959-60. However, the measures taken to improve the safety on the Railways continued to be pursued vigorously. The House will recall the following observations made by me in my Budget Speech on 17th February, 1960:

> "Irrespective of whether this is fortuitous or is a reflection of sustained human endeavour we can only work and pray for continued absence of any serious mishaps ..... judged in the light of the increasing volume and tempo of traffic, the position seems to be satisfactory, as far as it goes. Without any reservation, I want to assure the House that there is no complacency in this regard. Besides, a strict watch is being kept at all levels and a persistent endeavour is being made to enliven safety-consciousness among the staff."

I ended my observation with an appeal to the railway staff:

> "they would continue to discharge their duties with greater care and attention so as to set up a high standard of safety."

A comprehensive review of accidents for the year 1959-60 was also laid on the Table of the House along with Budget papers. From the review it was seen that "despite a significant increase in the train miles run on the Indian Government Railways, there has been a decline in the total number of accidents during 1959-60 as compared to the previous year. Nevertheless, slight increases in the incidence of certain categories of accidents and static results in some others have been a cause of anxiety to the Government. They have frequently drawn the attention of the Railway Administration to the paramount need of exercising a constant vigil and taking adequate preventive steps. The Railway Administrations are also fully alive to their responsibilities in the matter and they have launched an all-out drive to reduce the frequency of accidents to the minimum.

In view of the improving trend in the accidents position, the Government hope that in the years to come standard of safety in rail travel on the Indian Railways would become better still".

Sustained efforts continued to be made during the year 1960-61 to maintain the previous year's good record. The House may like to recall my observations on the subject in my Budget Speech of February this year "I want to assure the House that there is no sense of complacency in this vital issue. There is constant awareness in the Railway Board of the importance of the problem". The Railway Administrations are also fully conscious of their responsibilities in the matter of sustained education and training of staff, so as to instil "safety consciousness" in them. As in the past, many of the accidents in 1959-60 were due to human failure. Having regard to the size of the railways, the present tempo of work and the large number of staff employed, it will be appreciated that there can be no ready solution. With prompt deterrent measures, as well as incentives in the way of rewards, where justified, I hope that railway staff at all levels will put themselves out even more than hitherto, in this important aspect of avoiding accidents to the utmost extent possible."

My purpose in reading lengthy extracts from the recorded observations on accidents during the course of this Parliament was to show that ever since I was entrusted with the responsibility of this Ministry, the problem of accidents has been constantly engaging my attention as also of the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations.

This watchfulness was rewarded by a beneficient Providence as a result of which the number of accidents in relation to the traffic handled decreased. This will be seen from the figures given below:

Year	Total No. of vehicle miles in millions	Total No. of Accidents	Accidents per million vehicle miles
1957-58 .	6,401	9,011	1·41
1958-59 .	6,606	9,071	1·37
1959-60 ·	6,979	8,916	1·28
1960-61 ·	7,220	8,808	1·22

The extent of safety achieved is often judged by the number of passenger casualties in train collisions and derailments per billion passenger miles. The figures for the Indian Railways, including the casualties caused by train wrecking and attempted train wrecking (sabotage) were as follows:—

Year	Total casualties			No. of passenger casualties in train collisions and derailments per billion (1000 million) passenger miles		
	Killed	Injured	Total	Killed	Injured	Total
1957-58 ·	76	475	551	1·77	11·0	12·77
1958-59 ·	44	357	401	1·04	8·44	9·48
1959-60 ·	3	315	318	0·07	6·83	6·90
1960-61 ·	26	213	239	0·54	4·44	4·98

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

It is unfortunate that there have been two serious cases of train wrecking this year, first in the month of April in Gulm forest on the N. F. Railway and the second recently near Ghatsila on the South Eastern Railway, which resulted in a total of 86 killed and 281 injured.

In the end, I would like to assure the House, that to minimise the number of accidents on the Railways, no effort is being spared and safety measures are being intensified.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): We may be allowed to have a discussion.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): There are so many accidents.

Mr. Speaker: There have been three accidents. I suggested to the hon. Ministers of Railways and Transport that whenever major accidents occur, they may themselves report to the House, and in pursuance of that suggestion, the hon. Minister has himself made a statement about the three accidents that have occurred. No doubt, one or two of them are very serious.

He has also laid on the Table of the House a statement about the effective steps taken from time to time, in spite of which the accidents occur. Hon. Members will kindly go through the statement and also the annexures, and if they think that a discussion is necessary or useful, I shall consider.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is very necessary.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): It may be given to all Members.

Mr. Speaker: Any hon. Member may table a motion for discussion. I will allow.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek a clarification about the Ghatsila tragedy? Firstly, it has been said that it is an act of sabotage.

Mr. Speaker: We will discuss this matter. Why should he put questions now?

Shri Hem Barua: It has been said that relief measures were taken, but individual victims and eye-witnesses have reported to me that the first relief train appeared on the scene long after sunrise, and that it came without any water, milk or food. The second train came from Tatanagar at 8.15 and that too did not carry any water or milk. The first train carried only railway officials. There are certain commendations about the relief measures undertaken by the Indian Copper Corporation and Tatas. Discrepancies have been pointed out in the relief work, and I want a clarification on this.

श्री शि० ला० सक्सेना : क्या इस बयान की कापी सब मेम्बरों को मिलेंगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सब लोग कापी मांगेंगे तो उनको स्टेटमेंट की कापी सर्कुलेट कर दी जायेगी।

Of course, the annexure need not be sent.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): That is more important.

Mr. Speaker: Copy of the statement and annexures may be circulated. They will be kept in the Notice Office. Whichever hon. Member wants may take it.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): There are allegations particularly about this accident to the Ranchi Express, about the working of the engine and other things.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will discuss all that. The time will be

fixed for a couple of hours. Hon. Members may give notice of a motion for disussion. I will allow it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): You may kindly allow the discussion to take place very early, because in the course of three weeks three major accidents have taken place. In addition, I would request that we may be allowed to discuss the great Siliguri disaster also along with this.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister agree?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will have no objection. Some time may be given for the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may suggest how these accidents may be averted.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): In regard to the Mainpuri accident the hon. Minister says that he has received the provisional report of the enquiry. Does it show that the driver of the train who was killed in the accident had previously told the authorities that the track was defective and that it should be remedied?

Mr. Speaker: All this may be reserved for the discussion. He does not carry all the details with him. We are going to have a discussion. Why these small questions?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will make one thing clear. The investigation that is made is made by the Government Inspector of Railways, now the Inspector of Railway Safety, and that staff is under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The Minister concerned may like to make a statement in that respect as to the detailed information and reports submitted to him by the Inspector of Railway Safety.

Mr. Speaker: He may also be present on that day.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I promise to be present.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The preliminary reports which have come in their possession may also be placed on the Table of the House so that it will help us.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The difficulty is that in the preliminary reports they do not give any detailed information. They simply say that according to their preliminary findings, the cause is such and such. That will not be of much help. It is, as a matter of fact, in the detailed report that they give the reasons why they have reached the conclusion that the cause is their the fault of the driver or defective track or whatever it is, but it will take some time before they given a detailed report.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am going to allow a discussion.

Shri Tangamani: Before you go on to the next item, may I mention that there was accident in which the Ministry of Transport and Communications was involved, namely the crashing of an Indian Airlines Passenger plane—the first time that a Viscount plane met with an accident—on the 15th November?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might have given notice of a motion or given a calling attention notice or something like that. He may even now. . . (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly resume their seats. When I am on my legs no hon. Member ought to stand. It is true that I suggested that with regard to all major accidents statements might be made. But it is left to the Minister to decide whether it is a major accident or a minor accident. If he considers it of

[Mr. Speaker]

small importance and does not make a statement, hon. Members who are aware of it may table an adjournment motion, as they do in a number of cases, or may table a calling attention notice and I will ask the hon. Minister to reply. This is the general rule. Nothing prevents hon. Members from tabling calling attention notices. I will call upon the hon. Minister to make a statement in proper cases.

STATEMENT *RE*: IMPORT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Malaviya.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, the statement that I have to make in connection with the oil prices and the controversy that has arisen about it is lengthy; if I am permitted, I would like to cut out certain paragraphs for the sake of reading.

Mr. Speaker: He may give the substance of it and place the statement on the Table of the House.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If you permit me I will read out one or two paragraphs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): This is a very important statement and it may be read out in full.

Mr. Speaker: It goes over 7 pages. By the time we come to the last page one cannot remember what is given in the first page.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The whole should be circulated to us. He should not read only paragraphs. We cannot follow one paragraph divorced from the rest of the statement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister knows how to make it effective.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I wish to explain to the House the implications of the situation that has unexpectedly developed between Government and the oil companies over the last few days in regard to the import of petroleum products for consumption in this country and other connected matters.

Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 explain the historical facts and all that we have done in order to arrive at a formula for a price.

With a view to evolving a long-term pricing formula, we constituted on 2-8-60, the Oil Price Enquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Shri K. R. Damle, a former Chairman of the Tariff Commission, one of the other members of the Committee being Shri P. N. Sapru, who resigned from the Committee on 14-3-61, on grounds of ill-health and was replaced by Shri C. P. Sinha, retired Chief Justice of Assam High Court. I have considered it necessary to state these details to convince the House that we had entrusted the enquiry to an impartial and independent tribunal, unconnected with the administrative Ministry concerned.

The Report of this Committee was submitted to Government in July last.

The prices evolved by the Committee show that there will be reductions from the ceiling selling prices, in force heretofore, of the order of Rs. 13·78 crores on the basis of 1962 sales of the three major oil companies—of which the Bulk Refined Products account for Rs. 12·41 crores and Bitumen for Rs. 1·37 crores. The amount of Rs. 12·41 crores is made up as follows:—

(i) Rs 4·89 crores on account of the actual difference between the posted prices as on 24-5-61 and 1-11-59.

(ii) Rs. 6·64 crores on account of discounts recommended by the Committee on the posted prices of Bulk Refined Products.

(iii) Rs. 3·34 crores on account of reductions proposed by the Committee in the distribution and marketing charges and the profit margin of the Companies.

The next para is important because there I deal with these three items.

I would now wish to bring out, as clearly as possible, the true significance of the reductions proposed by the Committee. The reduction of Rs. 4·89 crores is on account of fall in C. & F. value of products which is a normal feature of the pricing of petroleum products and is invariably conceded by the oil companies. This advantage may disappear if the C&F value moves in the upward direction. The reduction of Rs. 3·34 crores in the distribution and marketing charges and the profit of the oil companies has been arrived at by the Committee on the basis of anticipated increase in trade projected in the proportion of the past three years' volume of trade of the major oil companies themselves after allowing for all legitimate charges of the companies permitted in such cases by the various bodies concerned with price fixation and, above all, after ensuring a return of 12% on capital employed. I wonder what more liberal treatment could the oil companies expect in this regard.

The reduction of Rs. 6·54 crores represents the discounts on products. The Damle Committee, while determining the quantum of discounts on certain products, was, *inter alia*, guided by concrete evidence to the effect that discounts on products are available and have been availed of by at least two companies—one in the private sector in India and the other the Indian Oil Company—operating in India. On the basis of their own calculations, Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company, and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company have admitted that, in so far as supplies from the refineries in India are concerned, the quantum of discounts on products is equivalent in monetary value to the discount on crude oil, which these companies have themselves admitted are currently available to them at about 8½% on the C&F value. If discounts on crude oil are available to the refineries in India, they are undoubtedly also available in equivalent—if not in higher—measure to their associated refineries in the Middle East. Product yields from crude of the same gravity being almost identical, one can assume that the monetary effect of crude discounts is reflected in equivalent measure in the value of the products of their associated refineries in the Middle East, which are no other than their own associates." Then, I come to our own dissatisfaction with certain aspects of the Damle Committee's report.

Frankly speaking, Government was not satisfied with the quantum of discounts recommended by the Damle Committee, because in the admission of the Committee itself, and to the knowledge of all conversant with the petroleum trade, discounts on crude oil are available in the Middle East and elsewhere, and are known to be allowed by the very same companies on exports to Western Europe to meet competition at rates much higher than 8½%. Moreover, even on posted prices of products, discounts are known to be available at considerably higher rates.

I have got certain figures but I need not quote them.

On our own imports from rupee sources, discounts are available to us at much higher rates. In spite of our disagreement with the Committee on such basic matters as the quantum of discounts and certain notional elements included in the price formula, we accepted the Committee's recommendation as if it were the award of

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

a judicial forum. Government follows similar procedure in regard to the recommendations of other price fixation bodies like the Tariff Commission.

Accordingly, the recommendations of the Committee were implemented with effect with 1-10-61. Prior consultation with the oil companies was not considered necessary, evidently because they had had ample opportunity to explain their point of view to the Committee, and because also previous experience had shown that negotiations tend to be long drawn out. I commend for the perusal of the Honourable Members, paragraphs 5.8 to 5.16 and 6·6 to 6·13 of the Report of the Damle Committee.

Two of the Oil Companies have suggested increased throughput of crude oil for their refineries in order to relieve the present foreign exchange position. I may inform the hon. members that already the companies' throughput has been increased over the past few years by about 44%. The companies' further demand for increased throughput is a matter quite distinct from the issue of the implementation of the Damle Committee's recommendations, to which the Government is committed. It has also several other implications and consequences which will have to be carefully considered keeping in view the overall national welfare and oil economy. However, the Government is prepared separately to consider these demands on their merits, as it has been doing in the past.

Government have noted with great concern the threat, which is implicit in the Companies' stand, to the line of supply of such an essential commodity. We are prepared to meet the companies' legitimate difficulties, if any, in regard to physical arrangements to be made by them for supplies. We, however, hope that the companies will not take any unreasonable position, but will co-operate with the Government which has always viewed things objectively and fairly and which has proved to be very good customers. After careful consideration we now propose to communicate to them Government's decisions as follows:—

(a) the reductions in prices proposed by the Damle Committee and implemented by Government by imposition of additional non-recoverable duties, must be adhered to for all petroleum products, including imported and indigenously refined products.

(b) Having regard to the possibility that the companies may face difficulty in arranging for supplies at the discount determined by the Damle Committee with immediate effect, Government will have no objection to their utilising foreign exchange allocations for the current half-year period, i.e. October 1961-March, 1962, to purchase their supplies at the most favourable prices which they can obtain either from their traditional sources or any other sources.

(c) Government trust that with this flexibility the companies will be able to arrange for the expected level of supplies of the deficit products. If, however, there is any apprehension of a shortage of any product the companies will give timely notice of this to Government so that alternative possibilities of meeting this situation can be considered.

(d) The companies' proposal to increase the throughput of crude in their refineries gives rise to many other issues and will need separate consideration along with other possible alternatives for meeting the shortage, if any.

I must emphasise, at the end, that in the event of any danger to the supplies of petroleum products arising, Government must—and, in fact is—taking steps to make alternative arrangements, so that the economic life of the community is maintained.

Sir, I beg to lay the full statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3285/61].

EXTRADITION BILL

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to move that the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals be extended upto the 30th November, 1961.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals, be extended upto the 30th November, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

SUGAR (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION) BILL*

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of production of sugar in the interests of the general public and for the levy and collection of a special excise duty on sugar produced by a factory in excess of the quota fixed for the purpose.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of production of sugar in the interests of the general public and for the levy and collection of a special excise duty on sugar produced by a factory in excess of the quota fixed for the purpose."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I beg to introduce† the Bill.

STATEMENT *RE*: SUGAR (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION) ORDINANCE

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance, 1961, as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3286/61.

13·45 hrs.

MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House would take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Abid Ali on the 10th August, 1961, namely:

> "That the Bill to regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after childbirth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted is three hours; one hour and twenty minutes have been taken already and what remains is one hour and forty minutes. How shall we distribute it?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): One hour more for consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we be able to finish it within this time? Are there many amendments? I find that there are no amendments.

Shri Tangamani: I have already sent my amendments during the last session when the Bill was taken up on the 10th August. The same amendments may be taken as amendments to this Bill now.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 2, dated 20-11-61.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: He could have easily given notice but it does not matter. I shall waive notice and accept the amendments already tabled as amendments once again tabled to this Bill now. We shall add twenty minutes more and make it two hours so that there will be one hour for general discussion and one hour for clause by clause consideration and also third reading. At 2.45 the general discussion will close. How long will the Minister take?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): About ten to twelve minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Aurobindo Ghosal may continue his speech.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already discussed the first point last time. My second point is in regard to the wide powers given to the States for exempting establishments from implementing the Act. I have certain apprehension because previously when certain model rules were framed by the Central Government in August 1955 for bringing uniformity and achieving a minimum standard of maternity benefit in all the States, no State amended its rules on the basis of these model rules which were circulated except the States of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. So, if such wide powers are given to the States then this Act will not be implemented by them.

Now, I would request the hon. Minister to consider if the days can be reduced from 160 to 150 though it has already been suggested in the Joint Committee. I would also request him to consider the special provisions to be incorporated in this Bill for enabling the permanent workers to get the benefit of this. It is about failing to qualify for aid on the basis of attendance. The period of attendance has been fixed at 160. A permanent worker even if there is failure to qualify for aid on the basis of the attendance period as prescribed here, should not be barred from getting any relief under this Bill. Further provisions should also be made for enabling the seasonal workers to get relief under the maternity Bill.

I shall now turn to the implementation. I find two striking features in the table given in the Indian Labour Yearbook, 1959. I shall give the instances of four States only. In Bombay the number of female workers employed was 50,011: number of maternity benefits claimed was 2125 and the number who were actually paid came to 2090. The rate of average payment was Rs. 31.8.0.

In Andhra, out of 68425 female workers, maternity benefit was claimed by 1041 and it was paid to 1022 at an average rate of Rs. 16 only. In West Bengal also, out of 86,783 female employees, 17,268 employees wanted maternity benefit and the benefit was given only to 16,272 and the average rate of payment was Rs. 61. In Madras, out of 47,647 female workers, 1,872 workers claimed maternity benefit and it was paid only to 1,193, and the average payment was Rs. 66. Two points have to be noted from this table. Firstly, there is the huge difference between the number of women employees and the number of women employees who had claimed maternity benefit. This is a surprising figure. Out of a total of about 68,000 female workers, the number of claimants was only 1,041. I do not know what is the true state of affairs. The second point is the huge difference between the amount provided in the Act and the average payment. The average amount that is paid to each worker is below the average provided in the Acts of the respective States. In the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, it is provided that eight annas will be paid per hour. It comes to Rs. 45 in 12 weeks, whereas the average amount paid is just Rs. 31·50. In West Bengal, under the States Maternity Benefit Act, it is provided that Rs. 7 will be paid per week. If it is Rs. 7 per week, it comes to Rs. 84 for 12 weeks. But

the average payment is only Rs. 61. I want to know why this discrepancy is there. I think that there is some defect in the method of implementation and that aspect has to be taken into consideration before this Act is implemented.

Lastly, I would like to refer to that aspect which was already referred to by Shri Tangamani last time. It has been found by the Government that employment of women is decreasing gradually. Previously, the wage of women workers was less, and there was no social security provided for them by legislation. That was the reason why a large number of women used to be employed by the employers. But when there was no difference in wages between the male and the female worker and now when some social legislations are being enacted to give some special facilities to women workers, some liabilities are being imposed on the employers and in order to avoid these liabilities, the employers are trying to stop recruitment of women workers. They have already stopped their recruitment. Not only that. They are also trying to avoid further recruitment, and are also trying to replace the existing women workers in the factories on different pleas.

I can give you one or two instances. In the sewing department of the jute mills which was previously used to be manned by female workers, with the mechanisation of that department, cent per cent of the female workers are being driven out from almost all the jute mills, though the machines are of a very simple nature and can be manned by the existing female workers afer a short period of training. But that training is not being given by the employers and they are getting rid of the female workers on different pleas. On the plea of rationalisation, and mechanisation, the number of women workers is gradualy decreasing.

In all the big, developing industries like the cotton mills, jute mills and silk mills, the number of women workers is gradually decreasing. The women workers are being pushed to lesser and smaller industries where there is less security, or which are not under the purview of labour legislation. If we see the table in the publication called *Women in Employment, 1900 to 1960*, published by the Planning Commission, we will find at page 7 that in 1901, the percentage of female workers in non-agricultural sector was 6 p.c. whereas in 1951, it has been reduced from 6 p.c. to 2.8 p.c. It has been admitted by the Government that the proportion of female workers in non-agricultural activity has been going down more or less steadily. If we look into the cotton and jute mills, we will find that the number of women workers is also gradually coming down. In the report, at page 18, we find that in the cotton mills, in 1950, the percentage of female workers was 8·7 and in 1956, within six years, it came down to 6·6 p.c. In jute industry also, in 1950, the percentage of women workers was 12·41, and it has come down to 6·8 in 1953. In silk, from 12·3 per cent. in 1950, it has come down to 6·6 in 1956. In the same report, at page 19, they have said that in the tea factories, in 1951, the percentage of women workers was 22·6, whereas in 1956, it had reduced to 16·8. In the coal mines, also, from page 22 of the report, we find that the percentage of workers in coal mines has come down from 16·4 in 1950 to 13 in 1956.

This is happening in almost all the big industries where the female workers come under the purview of labour legislation. But the percentage is increasing abnormally in the lesser or small factories which do not come under the purview of labour legislation. For instance, in the match and beedi factories, we find from page 19 of the same report that the number of female workers is increasing. In the match factories, the percentage of women workers was 22·1 in 1951; it has increased to 44·7 in 1956. In beedi industry also we find that in 1951, the percentage of female workers was

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

22·6 in 1951 while it has increased to 34·1 in 1956. So, in these small industries, we find a phenomenal increase in the number of female workers. As and when the industries come under the purview of labour legislation, the employers are trying to deprive the female workers of their employment, and dispense with their services, and the female workers are being diverted to the lesser industries or less-developed industries which do not come under the purview of labour legislation. This feature has to be stopped. There is no use in passing this social labour legislation if, in its implementation, the women workers are more hard hit by the Act. Therefore, the Government should see that sufficient provision is made in order to see that the workers, for whose benefit such pieces of legislation are passed, are retained in employment.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the laws are not negatived by the non-employment of female workers in these industries.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this measure for having a uniform legislation all over the country for the grant of maternity benefit to women workers. The first time this question of uniform legislation was discussed was as long ago as 1954 at the 13th session of the Indian Labour Conference. It was unanimously agreed that the Central Government should undertake legislation to this effect. We are glad that at least after seven long years the Government have come forward with this piece of legislation.

I welcome certain changes that have been made in the Bill by the Joint Committee, like increasing the amount of maternity benefit from 75 nP per day to Re. 1 per day. When I visited the Indian Industries Fair the other day, I happened to go to the stall put up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment where I found that nearly 4 lakhs of women workers are employed in the various factories, mines and other establishments in our country. So, this measure will benefit, according to the statistics given by the Ministry, 4 lakhs of women workers.

What amazes me is that this Bill does not cover the women teachers. Of course, in the schools that are run by the various State Governments, there are some provisions for grant of maternity benefit to women teachers. But the schools aided by Government do not have any maternity benefit for women teachers; or, even if they have, it is very restricted. In this connection, the Ministry of Education say in their report that they could not enforce compulsory education for the age group 6 to 14 because there is paucity of women teachers in our country. If maternity benefits are given to women teachers, that will be an incentive for getting more women teachers to run the schools.

14 hrs.

I come to another provision where the qualifying period has been put down as 160 days. Originally it was 200 days and it has been reduced to 160 by the Joint Committee. But what about seasonal factories? In our country, there are several factories which work only during certain seasons. In their case, the qualifying period for eligibility to maternity benefits should be reduced. In the note of dissent submitted by Shri Tangamani, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Aurobindo Ghosal, they have suggested that at least for seasonal factories, the qualifying period should be reduced from 160 to 100 days.

I welcome also the provision for empowering the labour inspectors on their own to file cases where the employers have defaulted in giving maternity benefits under this Act. It is a very welcome feature in the recent legislation that we are empowering the officials of the Ministry

or the labour inspectors to take action on their own or on the request made by the aggrieved party.

Even though we pass this piece of legislation, I am afraid whether we would be in a position to ratify the Convention in this regard adopted by the International Labour Organisation. We are progressing in many directions, but our country's progress can be measured only when we ratify the conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Organisation. Not only that; we have been continuously a member of the International Labour Organisation since its inception. So, there is a moral responsibility on the Government of India to ratify this Convention. I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Minister whether after passing this legislation, we would be in a position to ratify the convention of the International Labour Organisation. That is a very important factor, because when the ratification of various conventions and recommendations is taken up at the session of the International Labour Orgainsation, we should be proud to say that we have ratified several conventions and recommendations. We should not be behind other Governments in this respect.

Power has been given under the provisions of the Act for the State Governments to notify. If that power is given, at least there must be a date by which this whole Act should come into force. As I have stated earlier, the Indian Labour Conference unanimously recommended at the 13th session held in January, 1954 that the Government should undertake this legislation. So, there should be a time-limit imposed in the body of the Bill itself, fixing a certain date by which the whole Act will come into force. Otherwise, I am afraid the various State Governments will delay the enforcement and thereby defeat the very purpose of uniform legislation throughout the country.

With these words, I welcome this Bill.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): I welcome the Bill that has been brought forward by the Labour Ministry. The improvements made in the Bill have been various and to the benefit of the working class women in particular. Whilst welcoming this Bill, at the beginning I would like to point out one or two defects, because apart from them, I feel that by and large the benefits have been welcomed by all sections of this House.

In the enactment, they have included 'miscarriage', but have omitted 'abortion'. Shri Nanjappa has brought this to the attention of this House. If a lady has miscarried, she has to be given all the benefits and that period has been fixed as 26 or 27 weeks. But if an abortion takes place—medically that is the term that is generally used in the hospitals—if a person is certified as having aborted, I do not know whether such a benefit is available to that lady. Abortion is a well-understood medical terminology, and its meaning is very clear.

14.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Miscarriage is abortion after three months. It may be due to menstrual causes or oherwise; but if the contents of a uterus come out within three months, whether by natural process or otherwise, that is called abortion. I personnally feel that this Bill should be amended to include abortion as well, which takes place within three months.

The second point is, whilst by and large this measure is welcomed, we are aware that in many of the industries employers are already taking measures not to employ the working class women, because this additional cost that is imposed upon them is being felt as an additional burden. We are living in a democratic country where we have given equal status to

women. Women are needed by and large in a number of factories. The dexterity of their hands is recognised. Because of this additional benefit, if the public and private sectors should take measures to prevent women from getting into these jobs, it would be a sad tale. I, therefore, personally feel that the Labour Minister should provide somewhere that in places where women have to be employed, they would be employed and retrenchment would not take place.

With regard to the benefits that have accruedk, I would like to say that the scope regarding the quantum of cash benefits has been improved and the minimum that is payable to a worker is not less than a rupee. Both these things are very welcome. But where there is no hospital available for the lady to obtain help the maximum amount of money that is provided is just Rs. 25. I would like to know whether in any part of the country today a lady could get all the medical help and also carry on maintaining herself within the small sum of Rs. 25 for a period of nearly a month. I feel, as a medical man, that this Rs. 25 is too small a sum and it needs to be augmented to at least about Rs. 50.

Then, about the average daily wage, it has now been made three months instead of 12 months for a worker to qualify to obtain these benefits. That is certainly a very welcome measure. But, as has been pointed out by some hon. Members, if a worker is a permanent worker on the list and during the last three months either due to illness or something else he was not able to put in his attendance he should not be disqualified from the benefit of this Act.

The special provision that has been made to give relief to the child if the mother should die either during delivery or within six weeks is another additional benefit that has been included in this Bill. It is most welcome. But I do not know whether six weeks is sufficient. I personally feel that many children in our country die within three months subsequent to which they are able to look after themselves or being looked after by others. This period of six weeks again as medical man I should say, should be increased to three months.

These are, Sir, the major benefits that have been included in this Bill and it makes a radical change for the benefit of the working-class women. I have great pleasure in welcoming this Bill, and I appeal to the House to pass this Bill.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Sir, as I rise to support the Bill, I feel that I should warn the Government on certain aspects to which the attention of the Government has not been sufficiently drawn.

My reading of this Bill is that the provisions giving maternity benefit to women workers are only confined to factories, mines and plantations. If these could have been somehow extended also to our sisters who are working in the telephone exchanges and our nursing sisters in the hospitals it would have been very much welcome, because there also the workers are very low paid and they get very low wages. There are also women engaged in scavenging work and borne on the staff of municipalities. These women workers are also deprived of the benefits provided for under this Bill. Therefore, in order to bring them also within the purview of a Bill of this nature, which is generally very welcome, I would request the hon. Deputy Minister to consider whether these categories of workers could also be included in the list of workers to whom we are going to give these benefits.

Again, there is the question of seasonal factories. Seasonal factories do exist in India. You will find seasonal factories working in the

country to a large extent. There are women workers employed in these seasonal factories also. Seasonal factories are those which work during a season and not permanently. Our women workers employed in such factories are often deprived of the benefits which we seek to give to our workers through legislations. To this point I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. There are several State legislations which exist for giving maternity benefit to women workers, but nowhere are these women workers included. Therefore, this being a liberal legislation which the Centre is attempting to bring about, this being a legislation of an all-India nature, it would only be good if these women workers could also be included.

There has been one welcome change inasmuch as the qualifying period has been brought down from 240 days to 160 days including the lay-off period sometimes. It is welcome, but I have a feeling that this has been stressed rather too far, too far in the sense that the relationship between the employers and the employees has already become very strained and to further strain the relationship of the employers and the employees is not good. If this kind of a provision is clinched to one side it may do certain harm to our women workers. I hope the hon. Minister will look into it.

Clause 12 relates to dismissal during absence or pregnancy. It says:

"12(1) • • • • •

(2) (a) The discharge or dismissal of a woman at any time during her pregnancy, if the woman but for such discharge or dismissal would have been entitled to maternity benefit or medical bonus referred to in section 8, shall not have the effect of depriving her of the maternity or medical bonus:

Provided that where the dismissal is for any prescribed gross misconduct, the employer may, by order in writing communicated to the woman, deprive her of the maternity benefit or medical bonus or both."

I do not find in the Act itself nor in the rules which have to be made under section 8 anything said as to what sort of "gross misconduct" is envisaged. It has been left vague. I have a fear that it might be misused to the detriment of our women workers working either in our plantations or in our factories or in our mines. This is a point which the hon. Minister has got to look into very carefully and see whether any amendment of section 8 is needed. I have, as I said, a feeling that there is every chance of this section being misused. They will take any excuse as handy for discharging women workers from their establishments in case they find those workers not suited to their whims. The definition of "wages" in clause 3(n) of the Bill is not complete. It does not give a comprehensive idea as to what remuneration is. It reads:

"wages' means all remuneration paid or payable in cash to a woman, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled and includes—

(1) such cash allowances (including dearness allowance and house rent allowance) as a woman is for the time being entitled to:

(2) incentive bonus; and

(3) the money value of the concessional supply of foodgrains and other articles,

but does not include—

(i) any bonus other than incentive bonus;

(ii) over-time earnings and any deduction or payment made on account of fines;

(iii) any contribution paid or payable by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund or

[Shri Amjad Ali]

for the benefit of the woman under any law for the time being in force; and

(iv) any gratuity payable on the termination of Service;"

These are the benefits which a woman worker shall be entitled to. Other perquisites have not been mentioned. I wish the list could have been more comprehensive so that women workers could get more advantage out of this Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I welcome this Bill because this is exactly what everyone in this country wanted, a legislation by which the rights of women workers could be protected. I have read with keen interest the various minutes of dissent given by my hon. friends and I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed therein.

It is true that there are three Central legislations at present, namely, the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941, the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, conferring major benefits. I wish the Joint Committee had considered the various recommendations of the ILO. Today we cannot say in this country that employment opportunities should not be given to our sisters. It is necessary, more in this age of economic depression, for both husband and wife to work to run a family. Previously, in the olden days, it was not necessary for any one in this country to ask his sister, or wife, or even mother, to work to earn their livelihood, but today it has become absolutely essential. The prices are going up, income is not going up to that extent and so there is economic depression which compels the entire family to work in the better interest of the family itself. So, I would plead that such a legislation is necessary and our sisters should be encouraged to work and fight for the equal right to work and earn.

It is somewhat surprising that according to clause 1(3)(b) it is left to the State Governments to notify the date on which the Act will come into force. I also feel like my hon. friends Shri Tangamani, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Aurobindo Ghosal that if it is left to the State Governments there will not be uniformity in a legislation of this type. We have before us the Motor Transport Workers Bill where a time-limit was given. So, everything should not be left to the State Governments to decide without fixing a time limit. In that case, they will delay matters on the plea that there is not enough time to implement such a piece of legislation. So, it will defeat the very purpose of this Bill if it is left entirely in the hands of the State Governments to use their discretion. Even if this Bill is passed by this House with one voice and if it is enacted into a law before the next general elections, I do not think the State Governments will dare to ask certain employers, especially in the private sector, to implement this Bill. They cannot do it because it will have political repercussions. It will be most unfortunate if it is left to the State Governments to implement this legislation. I am saying this without imputing any motives to the State Governments. The Bill says:

"It shall come into force on such date as may be notified in this behalf in the Official Gazette,—

(a) in relation to mines in the territories to which this Act extends, by the Central Government; and

(b) in relation to other establishments in a State, by the State Government."

I do not know why it has been left to the State Governments. When constant representations were pouring in to the Central Government about the need for such a legislation and when the Central Government were convinced about the necessity for such a Bill, when such a

Bill has been brought forward, which was properly discussed and all shortcomings, flaws and lacunae were pointed out in the Joint Committee which were remedied, when all this has been done, I feel that it should not have been left to the State Government to enforce it as and when they choose.

Then, when we consider the case of the factory, mine or plantation women workers, why should we forget our sisters in the commercial undertakings, the telephone operators and the teachers in our schools and colleges? After all, this Bill is being enacted to protect the legitimate interests of our sisters. Take the case of telephone operators. I know that in certain cases they are not granted leave and they are forced to do continuous work. I do not know why this Bill is not going to cover, or has not covered, that category of workers. Take the huge population of women workers in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay or other cities. They work as stenographers, personal assistants, private secretaries or typists. So, I personally feel that our sisters who are employed in commercial undertakings, in telephone exchanges and in other offices should also be covered by this legislation.

I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my hon. friends in the minute of dissent. They have stated:

> "The ILO convention 103 applies to women employed in industrial undertakings and in non-industrial and agricultural occupations, including women wage earners working at home. The present Bill as it emerges from the committee applies according to clause 2(1) in the first instance to Factory, Mine or Plantation. It is left to the State Government with the approval of the Government of India after giving not less than two months notice to extend to other establishments. Our view is that workers in commercial establishments, hospitals and schools ought to have been included in the first instance."

They have very correctly used the word "hospitals". A legislation was brought forward by the State Government of West Bengal to ban all genuine trade union activities in hospitals in West Bengal. Thanks to the Union Labour Minister and the State Labour Minister, who took a positive attitude in this matter, with the help of the Central Government or their labour machinery, we were able to compel the West Bengal Government to withdraw that Bill from the West Bengal Assembly. I am of the view that the nurses in hospitals should also be covered by this Bill. Otherwise, this Bill will lose its significance. Suppose we are passing a legislation for the women workers employed in our country. Then, why should we divide it into two categories, one in respect of which the Central Government should take action, leaving the other part to the State Governments to use their discretion in the case of hospitals, schools and other commercial undertakings? I hope that some suitable action will be taken about this. All the speeches made in this House by hon. Members belonging to the various groups and political parties should be taken seriously and efforts should be made to see that the valuable points made in the minutes of dissent are also taken into consideration.

Then there are other points. Some features of this measure are welcome. Now the minimum daily rate of benefit has been raised. The Joint Committee has raised it from 75 nP to Re. 1 though I personally feel that even this is less. Now the question will be whether the employer has the capacity to pay. When the question of capacity to pay comes up, we are unable to know what the capacity is because the employees know no methods of knowing their capacity.

An Hon. Member: Oh! hello.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would implore hon. Members that they should not carry inside the House those hellos of the Central Hall.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would only appeal that these suggestions should be seriously taken into consideration. Today when this piece of legislation is being passed there should not be any impress on left in the minds of those sisters who are not covered by this and in whose cases the State Government has been empowered to extend it after giving two months' notice and so on that the benefits of this legislation would not be available to them.

With these words I support this Bill. I would request the hon. Deputy Labour inister to go carefully into the various clauses, the minutes of dissent and other things of this Bill and then make such a legislation which is acceptable without any amendment. Whatever amendment is necessary let him bring that or let him accept some of the amendments moved here. I am sure this Bill will become a nice piece of legislation which will be hailed by all quarters, by our mothers, sisters and daughters.

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, substantial progressive changes have been made in the Bill which is now under discussion as compared with the Bill which was originally introduced. Every item was discussed very much in detail in the Joint Committee and I think hon. Members were very happy with the attitude adopted by the representative of the Government there. They very much appreciated the suggestions which were accepted. My feeling was that there would not be any minute of dissent because I felt that the hon. Members who had made suggestions were very much satisfied with the amendments that were accepted by the Committee. However, hon. Members know better the reasons which prompted them to submit minutes of dissent and amendments as well.

It is true that this particular measure has taken a very long time to complete the consideration of the Government, but it should be appreciated, as hon. Members know, that at present also there are enactments in force in all the States and it is not that women workers are not getting benefits during the maternity period. Of course, there is some improvement and more benefits will be allowed to them if this measure goes through.

With regard to the reduction in the number of women in employment there was some criticism. Hon. Members should appreciate that so far as the Government is concerned, all the measures which have been introduced are brought after they have been very much scrutinised by the tripartite committees. Still, particularly because of equal wages for equal work—under the coal award women workers who were getting much less before the award are paid on the basis of wages paid to men workers—and other benefits as also because of the change in the process of manufacture there has been a reduction in the number of women employees. Anyway, we are very much concerned with this matter also and shall be glad to receive suggestions from hon. Members opposite and of our own party. We will be glad to do whatever may be possible in this regard as well.

With regard to misconduct, as it is mentioned in the proposed legislation, there will be rules and these will be framed on the basis of the standing orders in this behalf. No free hand will be given to employers.

With regard to miscarriage and abortion hon. Member, Dr. Melkote, has made some suggestions. This was discussed in the Joint Committee and the hon. lady Member who is herself

a medical practitioner and who presided over the meetings of the Committee guided hon. Members by saying that there was no difference between miscarriage and abortion and that the word used here gave complete protection to pregnant women who might be suffering from either of the two categories.

With regard to time much has been said by most of the hon. Members who have participated in the Debate. It is not fair to feel that the State Governments will be negligent and will not be anxious to implement the requirements of this measure at the earliest possible date. There is some difference between the enactment concerning motor vehicle workers which was passed some time back and this measure. That was an original enactment not substituting any existing measure whereas this particular measure will come into force after the existing enactments in respective States are repealed. We cannot fix a date here to make two enactments having the force of law at the same time. Unless the Acts which are in force in respective States are repealed by the respective State legislatures, this particular measure cannot come into force. Therefore it is not possible for us to accept any date. Of course, we are doing all that is possible. In spite of much time having been taken here draft rules are being framed and State Governments also are being cautioned that as soon as it is passed here they should take measures to implement its provisions at the earliest possible date.

With regard to permanent and temporary employees there is no difference so far as this measure is concerned. It has not recognised these categories. As for the teachers and other employees the amendment which has been made in the Joint Committee covers every employee in the country. Our Act shall also apply to any other establishment or class of establishments, industrial, commercial, agricultural or otherwise. In the Joint Committee this phrase was put in after it was appreciated by all the Members present there that with the acceptance of this proviso the Act would be applicable to every establishment, every industry, every individual employee in the country. That was the feeling there and the Group of the hon. Members opposite was also a party to it.

Shri Tangamani: The objection was that they will have to be notified by the State Governments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he has dealt with already.

Shri Abid Ali: Of course it has to be done. It has to be notified by them with our consent. Without that nothing can happen.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will women teachers come under it?

Shri Abid Ali: Every one. Women teachers were also mentioned. I am not a legal man, but hon. Members representing all the parties were present there and they all felt that every employee in the country is covered by this—telephone operators, teachers, nurses and others.

Shri Tangamani: Telephone operators?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee was very solicitous about telephone operators; therefore he is answering.

Shri Tangamani: They already have the benefit.

Shri Abid Ali: As regards the difference between the number of the women employed and the number who claimed benefit, of course there is a big difference. But so far as I am aware, no complaint has been received up to this time that a woman entitled to this benefit has been deprived of it. In case they are not entitled to it and therefore they did not claim it, certainly nobody can be blamed for that.

[Shri Abid Ali]

So far as the convention of the I.L.O. is concerned, hon. Members opposite asked whether it would be possible, after passing this measure, to ratify the convention which has been adopted by the I.L.O. I find on a comparison of the provisions of the convention with the proposed measure that the provisions here are quite advanced while some are in line with them. So to that extent we have taken care of it. But there is a little difference which may come in the way of ratifying the convention straightway, and it is that under the convention the benefits are provided either through social insurance or out of public funds and the individual employer is not to be made liable for the costs whereas in India the liability rests with the employers, except where the workers are covered by the Employees State Insurance Act. Till such time as we are able to cover every employee in the country under the Employees State Insurance Act it will not be possible to honour this particular provision of the I.L.O. convention. That difficulty for the present, I find, will remain. There is no other difficulty.

So far as the benefits as mentioned in the I.L.O. convention are concerned they are also mentioned in the proposed measure. The workers are getting all that, and in some cases a little more than what the I.L.O. convention had intended. That, of course, should satisfy all concerned.

As regards the position of India about ratifying the I.L.O. convention, I was myself Chairman of this I.L.O. committee once, and hon. Members will be happy to know when I inform them that our country's position was sufficiently high and it was very much appreciated and respected in the matter of applying the convention adopted by the I.L.O. and ratifying it. Of course, one or two countries have shown a larger number of I.L.O. conventions as having been ratified by them. But it was found out that some of these countries are not concerned with some of the conventions which they have ratified! They have no employees of that category. But that convention was also included to their credit. But so far as we are concerned, the working of these conventions here and ratifying them was very much appreciated and our number, as I have submitted, is respectably high.

With these submissions I conclude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after childbirth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2— (*Application of Act*)

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I wish to move my amendments, Nos. 3 and 4 to clause 2.

I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 13,—

for "or plantation" *substitute*—

"plantation, commercial establishment, hospital or school" (3).

(ii) Page 2,—

after line 4, *insert*—

"(1A) It applies also to seasonal factories and seasonal occupations which work for less than five months in a year but which are of a permanent nature."(4).

Already several hon. Members have referred to these two important points. I moved the amendments in the Joint Committee so that in the first instance itself the commercial establishments, hospitals and schools may be included. In my Minute of

Dissent also I have specially made a reference to this. I may be permitted to say a few words on these amendments.

It is true that the State Governments can, if they want, by giving two months' notice, include certain establishments which will come under "commercial establishments, hospitals or schools". The very purpose of the legislation was that uniform provision should be made for the purpose of giving maternity benefits to various workers. It is true that various State Governments have got legislation for mine workers, plantation workers and also factory workers. In different States there are different qualifying periods; in different States there are different quantums of payment for compensation, and different measures adopted as welfare measures. That is why we felt that a uniform legislation thing into consnderation the legislative measures in various States should be taken up; and we were provided with the measures in this country and also in the other countries. It has been admitted that it is necessary that those women who are employed in these commercial establishments, hospitals and schools should also be given the same benefit, because after the coming into being of the Constitution, which provides for equal wages for equal work, a large number of women are coming into these commercial establishments. It may be that certain commercial establishments do have the provision for maternity benefits. It may be that certain State Governments also provide for this. But what is important is this. When we find that the State Governments provide for it and that certain rules and regulations of the Central Government also provide for it, what prevents us from incorporating it in the clause of the Bill itself so that such types of employees may get the benefit in the first instance itself?

My second amendment (No. 4) deals with seasonal factories. When this Bill was before us the qualifying period was 240 days, and ultimately it was reduced to 160 days—I will have occasion to mention that later on. But the reason why I am saying that it should include seasonal factories also is this. Because, there are certain factories which, in the nature of things, are seasonal. I could mention sugar factories, particularly in the south. I do not include all seasonal factories. I say, let it apply to seasonal factories and seasonal occupations which work for less than five months in a year, but which are of a permanent nature. They must be of a permanent nature, so that the workers who are employed in a seasonal factory this year are guaranteed employment next year and they are in the muster roll. That type of factory is peculiar to this country. It is probably an off-shoot of the agricultural type of employment which we may have. It may be in other employments also. Merely because in the nature of its functioning, it is seasonal in nature, why should we deprive these workers of the benefit? That is the purpose.

I have also given an amendment in the case of seasonal workers. To show how fair my amendments are, I say, instead of 160 days, let the qualifying period be 100 days and let the benefit be proportionate. Because, although it would have been proper if I wanted full payment I wanted it to be so because there has to be a uniform all India legislation for a large number of workers. I can also supply the figures of various seasonal industries where women are employed. Uniformity of legislation was the very purpose for which the Maternity Benefit Bill has been brought although there are a large number of enactments in the various States. That is why I submit that these two amendments are more or less accepted in principle. I see no reason why these two amendments should not be accepted to be incorporated in the body of the Bill itself.

Shri Abid Ali: Originally, 240 days were mentioned for the service period

[Shri Abid Ali]

for qualifying for benefits under the provisions of the Bill which is under discussion. This was reduced to 160 days—from 240 to 160 days. A further attempt to reduce this qualifying period is not acceptable, because there should be some limit. We have done away with the phrase seasonal factory and we do not recognise that. This measure will not recognise temporary or permanent workers. It will be applicable to all alike. How much could the period be reduced for a woman worker to get the benefit? That should be reasonable. It was felt in the Committee that a woman worker who has come for employment should serve the establishment at least for 160 days to be entitled to the benefits as provided for here. It is with this view that the period was reduced and the seasonal category was also eliminated. A reasonable period of service should be there to be entitled to get the benefits. It is not possible to reduce it any further.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put Amendment No. 3 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 4 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"The clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (*Definitions*)

Shri Tangamani: I move my amendments 5, 12 and 13.

I move:

(i) **Page 3, lines 5 to 7, *omit*—**

"but does not include any miscarriage, the causing of which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code." (5).

(ii) **Page 3, line 20, *after* "bonus" *insert*—**

"overtime earnings, night allowance, and similar allowance." (12).

(iii) **Page 3, for lines 24 to 26, *substitute*—**

"(i) profit sharing bonus;

(ii) any deduction or payment made on account of fine;" (13).

Miscarriage is defined as:

'"miscarriage" means expulsion of the contents of a pregnant uterus at any period prior to or during the twenty-sixth week of pregnancy but does not include any miscarriage, the causing of which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code;'

We raised the objection: not that we want the deletion of this as such. But, by implication, such miscarriages may be excluded. There may be certain circumstances in which it may be incumbent on the claimant to show that she is not punishable under the Indian Penal Code. The point is, we should not throw the onus upon the woman when she is claiming a particular compensation. That was the spirit. This is meant to benefit a woman: not to hamper the payment of the benefit or make it difficult for her to claim the benefit. That was the purpose. That is why the provision is made. Why should we deny it by saying that it does not include any miscarriage the causing of which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that we should reward even the committal of a crime?

Shri Tangamani: It is not so simple as that. When there is a case of abortion, there may be an allegation on the part of the employer that it is a case of miscarriage and the onus is thrown upon her to show that it is not miscarriage. She may be prosecuted even. That is quite possible. In the definition clause, why should we define it in such a way that it creates an impression that this proviso will be utilised by the employer? That is my purpose. This need not come in the definition clause itself because miscarriage can be defined. As a matter of fact, there was no need to define miscarriage itself. Such a point was raised. They were very insistent. Even if this particular portion is deleted, the spirit is there. That is why, I have moved this amendment. I moved it in the Joint Committee also.

Coming to the second amendment No. 12, this deals with wages. Wages now include all remuneration paid or payable in cash to a woman, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled and includes—

Such cash allowances (including dearness allowance and house rent allowance) as a woman is for the time being entitled to;

incentive bonus; and

the money value of the concessional supply of foodgrains and other articles.

This question of incentive bonus was included in the Joint Committee. What I would like to add is, overtime earnings, night allowance and similar allowance. A question was asked, how can a woman have night allowance. There are certain industries where women work in the night also. For instance, the telephone industries. That was raised in the Joint Committee itself. Where allowances are given, for the purpose of making it complete, I have added night allowance and similar allowances. In the tribunals, whenever they compute certain benefits, the question of wages comes to include overtime earnings, night allowance and other allowances also, because the definition of wages under the various legislations was once taken up by a body set up by the Ministry and a uniform definition was sought. I submit that this inclusion will make it more complete. Because, in other words, why do we want all these things to be included? We want that the benefit given to a worker is not at all diminished. We want that when the woman worker is paid the average wages, the wages should include the various overtime earnings and other allowances, which she herself has earned over a particular period. It is as a result of the collective agreement or as a result of certain legislations that she has been given this overtime allowance. After all, we have seen our way to include incentive bonus, which is also in the nature of an allowance and which is not part of the monthly salary. A woman worker who has to work for eight hours a day may be entitled to certain wages, but when she is able to turn out more work, if it is on the piece-rate system, she is given some incentive bonus, and that incentive bonus is also included as a part of wages. And it was possible for us to include in the wages, when we were discussing this clause in the Joint Committee. When that kind of allowance could be included, I want that overtime allowances, night allowances and similar allowances may be included in the wages.

15 hrs.

I hope that this provision would not be just dismissed like any other provision, because I have taken this amendment from out of certain other

[Shri Tangamani]

enactments, for the purpose of completing the definition of the term 'wages'.

My next amendment, namely amendment No. 13 deals with the amounts which are to be deducted. In the matter of deduction, I do not want excessive deduction. That is the spirit behind my two amendments. The Bill before us says:

"but does not include—

(i) any bonus other than incentive bonus;

(ii) over-time earnings and any deduction or payment made on account of fines;"

Taking these two together, the term 'any bonus other than incentive bonus' may mean any kind of bonus excepting incentive bonus. For instance, there may be profit-sharing bonus, there may be attendance bonus, and there may be certain other bonuses which the employer may give when he is satisfied with the output of work over a certain period. So, different types of bonus payments may be there. But, here excepting, the incentive bonus, all other bonus amounts which the worker may receive are to be deducted. That is why I have made it categorical in my amendment that the only bonus which can be deducted is the yearly bonus which is paid, namely the profit-sharing bonus.

The second point which I have included is in regard to the question of overtime earnings. Overtime earning is something which the worker earns after working overtime. I want that the overtime earnings and other allowances should also be included in wages. But, in this Bill, instead of including them in wages, we are going in a negative or retrograde direction and we seek to deduct the earnings which the woman worker has received by way of overtime. Since the total quantum of payment made to the worker is governed separately by different enactments, I feel that this definition as it stands is detrimental to the benefits which we are seeking to confer on the woman workers.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I support the amendments which have been moved by my hon. friend Shri Tangamani in regard to the inclusion of overtime earnings etc. for computing the benefits to be conferred under this legislation. I cannot understand why this item has been excluded. In other enactments, as, for instance, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the overtime allowances are taken into consideration for computing the quantum of compensation to be paid to the worker or his dependent, as the case may be. But, quite speficially, overtime allowance has been excluded in this particular legislation. Under the Payment of Wages Act also, overtime allowance is treated as part of wages. Under the Employees State Insurance Act also, overtime allowance is included for computing the compensation to be paid. So, I do not see why overtime allowance should be excluded in this Maternity Benefit Bill.

We would like to know on what grounds this has been excluded. We would like to know why an exception has been made only in this Bill. After all, we are going in the direction of having a uniform legislation, and, therefore, there should not be any disparity between this legislation and the Workmen's Compensation Act. Therefore, I would like to have a clarification and proper explanation for exclusion of overtime allowances etc. If no such explanation is forthcoming, then I would request the hon. Minister to include overtime allowance also in the wages.

Shri Abid Ali: With regard to amendment No. 5, the clause as it was originally drafted did not contain the last few words. The intention was that if the miscarriage was because of the act of the woman concerned, then she would not be entitled to the maternity benefits. So, subsequently it was thought fit to add these words 'punishable under the Indian Penal Code', so that no doubt should be left and it should not be at the option of the employer to refuse payment of dues to the worker. Consequently, so, a clarification was made by the addition of these words, and the doubts were removed.

It will not be a burden on the woman employed to prove that she is not punishable under the Indian Penal Code. It will be for the employer refusing to pay to prove that the woman is not entitled to payment because she is punishable under the Indian Penal Code; if she is punishable, then, certainly, the police will take action, and she will be tried, and then this payment can be refused by the employer. Therefore, with the addition of these words, sufficient protection has been given to the women workers without imposing on them the burden of proving whether they are entitled to it or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The fear expressed was that it would afford an opportunity to the employer in order to escape the law, to institute or get such proceedings instituted by the police, so that the woman might be harassed, and he might escape payment or do something of that kind.

Shri Abid Ali: No. So long as it is not proved that miscarriage was caused by her own act wilfully, she will not be refused benefit under the Act. That is the position. If it is not proved, she will be entitled to the payment.

With regard to the suggestion about bonus, this matter was also discussed in detail in the Joint Committee, and much improvement has been made. Hon. Members will appreciate that an improvement has been made on the clause as it was originally drafted. Incentive bonus has been purposely included because in some establishments, direct wage is reduced when incentive bonus is introduced. So, that has been covered in the term 'wages'.

In regard to overtime earnings, it is not possible to add them, because they are not part of wages in that sense. Once in a way, if there is overtime work, that is, if the workers work overtime for a particular period, they are paid double the original wages. So, it was not thought fit to include this item. My feeling is that here again, the provision was unanimously accepted, because we had a lot of discussion in the Joint Committee.

My hon. friend who has just spoken has mentioned some enactments in this connection. I doubt whether all those enactments contain such a provision. I am not able to check up just now.

Shri Tangamani: May I clarify one point? The hon. Deputy Minister has said that it was unanimously adopted. That is not correct, because my amendment was to the effect that it should include incentive bonus, overtime earnings, night allowance and similar allowances, but ultimately incentive bonus alone was included, and the other things were not included, although I pressed for them.

Shri Abid Ali: Even if it were not unanimous, the hon. Member has a right to move an amendment here. I said that my feeling was that we had long discussions, and several amendments were discussed, and ultimately it was decided like this; my feeling is that the clauses which are before the House now for discussion were unanimously adopted, and, that was why I made a mention of it.

With regard to amendment No. 13 about profit-sharing, I submit that that is also not acceptable, for the reasons that I have already mentioned.

Shri Tangamani: What reasons?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, shall I put all the amendments together to vote or need I put them separately?

Shri Tangamani: You may put amendment No. 5 separately and the other two amendments together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 5 to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 12 and 13 to vote.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(*Right to payment of Maternity benefit*).

Shri Tangamani. I beg to move:

(i) Page 4, line 25—

for "one rupee" *substitute* "one rupee and fifty naye paise". (6)

(ii) Page 4, (a) lines 29 and 30—

for "one hundred and sixty" *substitute* "one hundred and fifty";

(b) line 32, *for* "one hundred and sixty" *substitute* "one hundred and fifty". (7)

(iii) Page 4, after line 34, *insert*—

"Provided further that the qualifying period for factories of a seasonal nature shall be one hundred days with proportional benefits". (8)

I shall take all these three together because indirectly I have to refer to the period of 150, 160 and 100 days also while dealing with the other amendments. I have already mentioned that the qualifying period which was there in the original Bill was 240 days; it was reduced to 160. Now I am pressing for 150. As the hon. House is aware, in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Kerala, the qualifying period is 150 days. Here we are having a legislation which is going to be uniform for the whole country and we are giving to certain States less benefits than those enjoyed by West Bengal, Assam and Kerala. Kerala could be dismissed as a State which passed this legislation when the Communist Government was in power and they wanted to give more benefits to the workers. But how about the State of Assam and the State of West Bengal in regard to certain sections of workers? In these three States, the qualifying period was fit to be put in as 150 days. That is why it stands to reason that other States also should have this benefit. While I congratulate the Joint Committee and Government on reducing the period from 240 days to 160 days, it stands to reason that it should be further reduced by 10 days so that there is a certain uniformity and we will not confer less benefit on certain States than that enjoyed by the States I have mentioned.

I do not propose to repeat the arguments about seasonal factories. The same arguments hold, because in the very nature of things if reference is made to my original amendment to clause 2, it will be found that I am only referring to those seasonal factories which are of a permanent nature, where they are not able to work for more than 5 months. Even there, I say the qualifying period may be 100 days. In other words, they will have to work at least full four months. Then they will be able to get certain benefits which will be proportionate. If the period of 150 days is accepted, it will be two-thirds.

Amendment No. 6 seeks to substitute Rs. 1.50 for Re. 1.00. The Explanation to the clause says:

"For the purpose of this sub-section, the average daily wage means the average of the woman's wages payable to her for the days

on which she has worked during the period of three calendar months immediately preceding the date from which she absents herself on account of maternity, or one rupee a day, whichever is higher".

There is a possibility that there may be certain industries where the average daily wage may be even less than a rupee, e.g. certain small plantations which may exist. That is why I have suggested that it should be Rs. 1.50. In the original Bill, it was 75 nP. We were able to increase it to one rupee in the Joint Committee. My original amendment was for making it Rs. 2·00 I am repeating it here with this difference that instead of Rs. 2.00, I am putting in Rs 1.50 in the hope that Government will consider it worthwhile to accept it by taking this seriously so that in industries where the workers may not get Rs. 1.50, at least the minimum of Rs. 1.50 is guaranteed to them instead of Re. 1.00. That is why I submit that the quantum may be increased by 50 nP.

Shri Nanjappan (Nilgiris): I have an amendment to clause 5, namely, amendment No. 17.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no notice of his amendment.

Shri Nanjappan: I have got a copy which has been circulated.

Shri Abid Ali: That was circulated last Session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was not in the ordinary and proper form. Shri Tangamani wrote to the Speaker requesting that those amendments be revived. The hon. Member has not done even that.

Shri Tangamani: Let him speak on that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Nanjappan: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 15, after "woman" *insert*—

"who has not got more than four children surviving". (17)

A woman gets maternity benefits at the time of delivery. I want to limit the number of children and keep it in line with the policy of Government in regard to family planning. The Government of India's plan is to allow only three children, but I allow four. I want to restrict it there. Government have now allotted Rs. 25 crores for family planning. Therefore, in the interest of women, there must be some limitation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the planners have allowed only three, why should he allow one more?

Shri Nanjappan: There must be some limitation in the interest of their own health and their economic condition. So when Government bring in a Bill, they must keep in line with their own policy. They must see that they do not violate what they have got in view.

Another thing is that some people say that there should be a tax levied if there are more than a certain number of children. People are agitated over such things. So when Government bring in such a Bill why do they not see that their policy is not violated?

Therefore, in the interest of the health of women and in keeping with the policy of Government, I have moved this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would not his proposal inflict double punishment?

Shri Abid Ali: I was submitting that in four of the States, nine months are provided as the qualifying period. The Employees' State Insurance Act

[Shri Abid Ali]

at present lays down a period of 35—40 weeks before the week in which confinement takes place. The period varies in different States. True, in the State of Kerala, it should be 150 days service during the twelve months or the woman should have been on the rolls for nine months immediately preceding the date of notice. As compared to that, the proposed enactment would be much better. In Assam also, 150 days are there, but there also it is the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of notice. So if the hon. Member goes through the proposed provisions, he will appreciate that they are an improvement.

Shri Tangamani: Here also the twelve-month period is there. The twelve-month question is there in that legislation and in this also. Now the period of 150 days is over the period of twelve-months—the date from which she is claiming. Surely, in one year, there are more than 150 days.

Shri Abid Ali: We cannot have the best of everything. If the measure is compared as a whole with the enactments in all the States, it will be appreciated that much more benefits are being proposed.

As far Rs. 1·50, originally Re. 0·75 was proposed, and now it is one rupee. It does not mean that the workers should get one rupee. The proposition is that they should get their average earning, but where the wages are less than a rupee, they should get at least one rupee. That is the intention, not that it is the minimum as felt by some hon. Members.

Therefore, I oppose the amendment and hope that the hon. Member will appreciate what has been stated and not press his amendment.

As for the suggestion here, I do not think the hon. Member was very serious.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I shall put amendment Nos. 6, 7 and 8 to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Shri Nanjappan: Since my amendment is not acceptable, I do not press it.

Mr. Deputy- Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 17 was, by leave, withdrawan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to tne Bill.

Clause 6— (*Notice of claim for maternity benefit and payment thereof*).

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

Page 5, *after* line 39, *add*—

"Provided that if medical examination is prescribed, women doctors or midwives will be made available for the examination, if the woman so desires". (14)

This clause deals with notice of claim for maternity benefit and payment thereof.

A woman employee who is entitled to this benefit has to give notice of her pregnancy and state the date from which she will be absent, not being a date earlier than six weeks from the date of her expected delivery. A woman who has not given notice when pregnant, may give notice as soon as possible. On receiving such notice, the employer may permit her absence of six weeks after delivery. The whole point is how this twelve

weeks is to be distributed, and at present the onus is upon her for giving notice.

In this matter, sub-clause (5) is important, and by my amendment I want a proviso to be added. This is how the sub-clause will then read:

"(5) The amount of maternity benefit for the period preceding the date of her expected delivery shall be paid in advance by the employer to the woman on production of such proof as may be prescribed that the woman is pregnant, and the amount due for the subsequent period shall be paid by the employer to the woman within forty-eight hours of production of such proof as may be prescribed that the woman has been delivered of a child;

Provided that if medical examination is prescribed, woman doctors or midwives will be made available for the examination, if been delivered of a child:

I have tabled this amendment on the basis of some experience which we had in the course of our trade union movement. What happens is that the woman is asked to get a medical certificate. Now, the poor woman in places like the plantations is not in a position immediately to get a medical certificate, and in many cases, although it is genuine—here it cannot be a fake, because it is a case of pregnancy—she has to spend money on her own, when all that she gets is only one rupee per day. When that is the position, she should not be made to go round and find a doctor for getting a certificate. A medical examination may or may not be prescribed. It may be that unless there is a medical examination there may not be conclusive proof of her pregnancy. In such a case when she gives notice, if such examination is prescribed, I want that women doctors and midwives should be made available for examining if the woman so desires. This is a very innocuous thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Innocuous it is, but whether it is acceptable I do not know.

Shri Abid Ali: It is intended to cover a much larger number of workers by this measure. It may be difficult for some of the smaller establishments to comply with this requirement. However, we will give earnest consideration to this suggestion that the hon. Member has made at the time of framing the rules.

Shri Tangamani: Then I do not press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 14 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(*Payment of medical bonus*)

Shri Nanjappan: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 16, *after* "rupees" *insert*—

"or the actual amount spent in a complicated case". (18).

I move this amendment because the wording in the clause refers to normal cases. There will be 95 per cent. of the cases which are normal, but there may be five per cent. which may require urgent attention and even sur-

[Shri Nanjappan]

gical operation for the delivery of the child. In that case, they have to go to distant places. The sum of Rs. 25 which is given is, as I said, for normal cases and it may not be sufficient at all. The woman may be confined to bed for a number of days, and a motor vehicle may be necessary to go to a distant place. Even at the time of the first reading I said it should be amended and the actuals must be paid to the woman.

Not only that. If this amendment is made, the employer himself will take interest and may provide the motor vehicle urgently required, so that he may not have to pay more. So, I want this amendment to be accepted by Government.

Shri Abid Ali: In the present enactments, only in one State it is Rs. 25; in some it is Rs. 10; in others it is even less. But we have provided Rs. 25.

Shri Nanjappan: That is only for normal cases.

Shri Abid Ali: In the other cases the woman will have to be admitted in hospital. With that intention, this amount is, I think, quite reasonable. I hope he does not press his amendment.

Shri Nanjappan: I do not press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 18 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to Clauses 9 to 11.

The question is:

"That Clauses 8 to 11 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill

Clause 12—(*Dismissal during absence or pregnancy*)

Shri Tangamani: I be gto move:

(i) Page 7, *omit* lines 6 to 9. (9)

(ii) Page 7, *after* line 5, *insert*—

"Provided that every case of dismissal shall be referred to the Inspector for decision." (15)

These two amendments, I submit, are very important.

Here is a case where we are providing benefit in the case of a certain contingency. This is more in the nature of social security. This principle of social security has been accepted, and I must here concede that the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment has been always anxious to increase the various benefits and the number of contingencies. An expert committee was set up and the report of that committee was, to some extent, discussed in the last Indian Labour Conference also.

The benefit which is going to be conferred, which is contingent upon a certain event, should not be clouded by extraneous considerations. That is the basic thing which I would like to implore for the attention of the hon. Minister through you.

Here is a woman who is given certain protection under this legislation. That is, if she is able to satisfy that she has put in a certain qualifying period and that she is pregnant and gives notice, she is entitled to leave benefit for a period of 12 weeks. The quantum has also been fixed.

An unusual clause has been brought in, namely, that she will be deprived of any benefit if she has been dismissed for any gross misconduct. This particular provision was very much contested and ultimately it was recast. But even after recasting the sting has not been taken away. That is why I submit these amendments

are necessary if we are really going to make this a kind of social security legislation. A punitive clause has no place whatsoever in a social security legislation. This is how the clause reads:

> "When a woman absents herself from work in accordance with the provisions of this Act, it shall be unlawful for her employer to discharge or dismiss her during or on account of such absence or to give notice of discharge or dismissal on such a day that the notice will expire during such absence or to vary to her disadvantage any of the conditions of her service."

So far as this goes, it is good. The Members of the Select Committee were agreed on this

Then clause (2) is good.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

> "Provided that where the dismissal is for any prescribed gross misconduct, the employer may, by order in writing communicated to the woman, deprive her of the maternity benefit or medical bonus or both."

This is an extraordinary position.

As a woman she is entitled to maternity benefits. We must not tag the two together. Without revealing what happened in the Select Committee I would say that all the trade unions would not agree to this. Even when the Bill was brought before this House, the hon. Member, Shrimati Uma Nehru was very stout in opposing the way in which the benefit that is given is sought to be taken away under some pretext or other. That is why I submit that we should remove this proviso.

I have not brought the amendment for the sake of amendment. I want the Government to accept at least the other amendment, namely, that every such case of dismissal shall be referred to the Inspector or for decision. In other words, there must be a double-check or a number of checks before misconduct is established. It should be established whether it is such a misconduct that would warrant the taking away of the maternity benefit.

Therefore, I implore the House and the hon. Minister through you to accept my amendment that the proviso be deleted. If the Government are not willing to accept that, let them at least accept the other amendment, namely, referring such matters to the Inspector.

With these words I commend my amendments to the acceptance of the House.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : इस क्लाज की प्राविसो को देखने के बाद मनुष्यता के नाते भी यह उचित मालूम देता है कि इस तरह का प्राविसो न रहे । एक तरफ तो आप बेनिफिट देने जा रहे हैं और सब क्लाज २ में आप कहते हैं कि अगर प्रेगनेंसी पीरियड में कोई डिसमिसल हो जाये तो उस औरत को आप इसके बेनिफिट्स से डिप्राइव नहीं करेंगे । आपने कहा है कि इतने दिन तक सर्व करने के बाद, इतने दिनों तक सेवा कर चुकने के बाद अगर कोई मैटरनिटी बैनिफिट की एंटाइटल हो जाती है और उसके बाद अगर उस को डिसमिस कर दिया जाता है तो वह मैटरनिटी बैनिफिट की एंटाइटल्ड रहेगी । लेकिन इस प्राइविसो को देखने के बाद ऐसा मालूम देता है कि अपील करने की बात को रख कर आप उसको हैरानी और परेशानी में डालने जा रहे हैं । आप यहां पर कहते हैं "प्रैस्काइब्ड मिसकंडक्ट" । अब प्रैस्काइब्ड मिसकंडक्ट का भी पता नहीं है और यह पता नहीं है कि कौन कौन सा प्रैस्काइब्ड मिसकंडक्ट है । इसका पता तो रूल बन जाने के बाद ही चलेगा । लेकिन अपील की बात

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

को रख कर आप उस औरत के लिये मुकदमे बाजी की सूरत लाने जा रहे हैं । एक तरफ तो आप उस वर्कर के लाभ के लिये कानून बना रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि उसको इन का लाभ मिले लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कानून का पचड़ा डाल करके मुकदमेंबाजी की सूरत पैदा कर रहे हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो, जो मुलाजिम है, जो औरत काम करने वाली है सेवा करने वाली है उसको आप मुकदमे की पेचीदगी से दूर रखें, अपील करने के झंझट में उसकी आप न डालें । उसको दस रुपये का तो इस से फायदा मिलेगा और अगर उसको अपील करने पर मजबूर किया जाता है तो इतना रुपया अपील के आने जाने में ही खर्च हो जायेगा और नतीजा यह होगा कि उसको कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । इस वास्ते मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस प्राविसो का आप निकाल दें और अगर आप इसको निकालना नहीं चाहते हैं तो बतायें कि क्यों आप इस प्राविसो को रखने जा रहे हैं और क्यों इसका लाभ आप एम्पलायर को पहुंचाना चाहते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप यह भी बताये कि कौन सा मिसकंडक्ट उसके जरिये से इस बीच में हो जायेगा कि उसको इस बैनिफिट से डिप्राइव करने की नौबत आ जायेगी ।

आपने इस बिल में कहा है कि अगर वह डिलवरी के वक्त के एक साल में से पहले १६० दिन तक नौकरी में रहती है और उसके बाद अगर उसको डिसमिस किया जाता है तो वह इन बैनिफिट्स को हासिल करने के एंटाइटल हो जायेगी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस पीरियड में वह कौन सा मिसकंडक्ट कर देगी जिस की बिना पर कि उसको निकाला जा सकता है और जिस के खिलाफ वह अपील करेगी ? आप उसको इस झगड़े में न डालें । सब-क्लाज १ से आप का काम चल सकता है और अगर आप समझते हैं कि कुछ दिक्कत है तो आप ऐसी सूरत पैदा न करें जिस से मुकदमे बाजी हो । अगर मालिक कहता है कि उसने कोई मिसकंडक्ट किया है तो वह जानने के लिये कि क्या यह बात सही है या गलत, आप अपना कोई अधिकारी या कोई और निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति इसका सही सही पता लगाने लिये भेज सकते हैं । जो प्रेसक्राइब्ड अथोरिटी है, जो इंस्पैक्टर है, वह जा कर इसकी जांच पड़ताल कर सकता है और अपनी रिपोर्ट दे सकता है कि उसने अमुक मिसकन्डक्ट किया है जिसकी वजह से उसको डिसमिस किया जा रहा है ।

इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उस बेचारी औरत को मुकदमे बाजी के चक्कर में न डालें और इस प्राविसो को निकाल दें या फिर जो दूसरी अमेंडमेंट दी गई है, उसको मान लें ।

श्री आबिद अली : मिसकंडक्ट मामूली तरीके से जैसे समझा जाता है . . .

Shri Tangamani: In English please.

Shri Abid Ali: Misconduct as ordinarily understood has no relation with the provision here. As hon. Members are aware, 'misconduct' is prescribed in the regulations of standing orders; and they will be incorporated when the rules are framed. Hon. Member asked what it will be like. It is like breaking the machinery or setting fire etc. All this will form part of the rules when they are drafted.

About giving power to the Inspector, I think this particular item was not put in the minute of dissent also. Perhaps, the hon. Members will agree with me that giving such wide powers to the Inspector would not be proper. It may not be in the interests of the workers. This is not the first time that we are making such a provision.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: You are providing for an appeal. So, you make

the woman go to the appellate court ultimately. Why make her go to appeal? Let the employer refer the misconduct to the appellate court if there be any. He shall decide beforehand whether misconduct of the kind referred to has taken place or not. If the misconduct is there, let there be the punishment. But why put her to the difficulty of appealing to the court of appeal and so on?

Shri Abid Ali: I had mentioned that this particular clause formed part of the enactments which are already in force and thus for no difficulty has arisen. However, we will keep in mind the suggestion which the hon. Members have made while framing the rules.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put amendments 9 and 15 to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(*Power of Inspector to direct payments to be made*)

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 8,

after line 21, *insert*—

"(2A) The Inspector shall decide on the rights and wrongs of every dismissal and shall direct reinstatement after hearing both sides if the dismissal is considered by him to have been wrongful" (16)

This follows directly from my amendment No. 15 to clause 12. I have already advanced arguments as to how it is not proper to deprive a woman of the rights of benefits whenever she is dismissed for the prescribed misconduct. If that portion is not going to be deleted, I would like to have some safety clause by which the employers' domestic enquiry will not be conclusive. That is why I suggested in my amendment to clause 12 that every such dismissal shall be referred to the inspector for decision. This deals with the power of the inspectors to direct payments to be made. I know the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act whereby it can be raised in an industrial dispute and dismissal may become the subject-matter of adjudication. That is a different matter altogether. But where she is sought to be deprived of her benefit, I would like this matter to be referred to the inspector who holds himself responsible for the payment of these benefits or see to it that the beneficiary is not deprived unnecessarily. Clause 17 says:

> "Any woman claiming that maternity benefit or any other amount to which she is entitled under this Act and any person claiming that payment due under section 7 has been improperly withheld may make a complaint to the Inspector.
>
> The Inspector may, of his own motion or on receipt of a complaint referred to in sub-section (1), make an inquiry or cause an inquiry to be made and if satisfied that payment has been wrongfully withheld, may direct the payment to be made in accordance with his orders."

I want the inspector decide on the rights and wrongs of the dismissal and he shall direct reinstatement after hearing both sides if the dismissal is considered by him to have been wrongful. The inspector will be governed solely by the purpose of payment of compensation to her or benefits to her under this Act. Whatever I have said about my amendment No. 15, I submit, may also be said to apply to this amendment also.

Shri Abid Ali: I have already submitted that it would not be proper to give this wide power to inspectors. In some places it may be that they may not be of sufficient standard or requirements.

Shri Tangamani: Already you have given powers under 17(2).

Shri Abid Ali: Not about finalising dismissal. Further, I have assured the hon. Members that while framing the rules we will keep in mind the suggestions made here so that no undue inconvenience is caused to the women workers.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put amendment No. 16 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 17 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 26—(*Power to exempt establishment*)

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move my amendment No. 10.

Page 9, line 40,

after "it may" *insert*—

"refer the matter to the Central Government which may" (10).

The clause, as it stands at present, reads as follows:

"If the appropriate Government is satisfied that having regard to an establishment or a class of establishments providing for the grant of benefits which are not less favourable than those provided in this Act, it is necessary so to do, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt, subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, the establishment or class of establishments from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made thereunder."

This clause gives power to exempt certain establishments from the operation of the Act when the Government is satisfied that the benefits given are not less favourable than those provided under this Act. It is an all India legislation and we want whatever the State Government does to be subject to the scrutiny of the Central Government. For the sake of uniformity, I have suggested that whenever the appropriate Governments wants to exempt, than that Government may refer the matter to the Central Government which may, by notification, in the Official Gazette exempt them. In other words, I want a list of the exempted factories to be published centrally so that we will have a clear check. It is not that the State Governments are not willing. In a legislation of this nature, we will be in a position to know how many establishments have sought for exemption and under what conditions. We will also know that in certain establishments there are benefits which are more favourable. In other cases these can be the subject-matter of further negotiations wherever the trade unions are strong. The same argument was advanced by the hon. Minister when he was referring to the inclusion of the other establishments for the benefit of this Act. He said that the State Governments may with the approval of the Central Government do so. I say that where these ment do so. I say that where these establishments are to be exempted, let not a blanket power be given to the State Governments.

That is the purpose, and I would be able to say more about it when clause 1 is taken up, where also I

have indicated that the date of operation of this Act should also be notified by the Union Government which is now passing this legislation. It should not be left to the State Governments. Therefore, I submit that this amendment of mine which wants that the issues of exemption to be referred to the Central Government should be accepted by this House.

Shri Abid Ali: In all these measures except mines, the Act will be administered by the State Governments and therefore, as this scheme prevails in all other pieces of legislation, it is quite appropriate that this power should vest with the State Governments. Therefore, I oppose the amendment.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27 was then added to the Bill.

Clause 28— (*Power to make rules*)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

Page 10—

"omit lines 37 and 38." (11).

This is in conformity with my previous amendments. In all these clauses, the word 'misconduct' should be deleted. The word 'misconduct' should not find a place in the provisions of such legislation. Such social security or beneficial legislation should not have the word "misconduct". On the question of framing of the rules, the hon. Minister says that they are going to frame the rules and define what acts of misconduct are contemplated. One never knows what kinds of things are going to be included here. That is why I say that the whole question of misconduct or gross misconduct need not be defined by this Act, and that is why I have, in conformity with the previous amendments, suggested the deletion of sub-clause (g).

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The previous amendments were not also accepted!

Shri Tangamani: Anyway, let it be on record so that the future generation may know it. Therefore, I submit that my amendment, deleting the words, "acts which may constitute gross misconduct for purposes of section 12" be accepted.

Shri Abid Ali: This item has already been sufficiently discussed in various ways and, therefore, I have nothing further to add.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That cluase 28 stand part of Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 and 30 were then added to the Bill.

Clause 1– (*Short title, extent and commencement*)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 7, *after* 'behalf' *insert*—

"by the Central Government" (1).

(ii) Page 1, *omit* lines 8 to 11.

This point has been mentioned by several hon. Members during the first reading of the Bill. My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee also referred to this, and he mentioned how in the case of road transport workers, the Joint Committee acepted the Central Government to be the authority for notifying the date. Now, by the recent amendment, we have passed

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a legislation that in the case of road transport workers, the State Governments will have to notify before 1st April, 1962. Here, what the Bill says is "It shall come into force on such date as may be notified in this behalf in the Official Gazette." Instead of saying that the appropriate Governments will notify this in the appropriate gazette, my purpose is that it should be notified only by the Central Government. So, if you delete lines 8 and 11, and insert the words "by the Central Government" after the word "behalf" in line 7, sub-clause (3) will read as follows:

> "It shall come into force on such date as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazettee."

Sub-clauses (a) and (b) making a distinction between the mines and other establishments will go. The arguments are there. That is why I have suggested, even in the case of exemption, that it should be notified only by the Central Government and not by the State Governments. For the same reasons which I mentioned on the previous occasion, I submit that these amendments my be accepted by the House.

Shri Abid Ali: The Act concerning motor transport workers about which reference has been made just now by the hon. Member did not repeal any existing legislation nor did it substitute any existing measure. That was the original Act by itself, and therefore we readily accepted the suggestion that a particular date should be fixed and by which date it should be brought into force in the entire country.

So far as this particular measure is concerned, all the States have got their own respective pieces of legistion, and it will be necessary, as has been provided here, to repeal those enactments before this particular Act can be put into force. As I have submitted earlier, if we fix a date here, and by that particular date a particular State is not able to repeal its own legislation, then there will be two Acts in force in such a State, and that position will not be appreciated by any hon. Member. Therefore, the House should have the assurance that we will impress upon the State Governments that this measure should be brought into force at the earliest possible date, and we should trust them to the effect that they also would be anxious to act likewise. With this assurance, the hon. Member, I hope, would agree to withdraw his amendments.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were also added to the Bill.

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Tangamani: As a person who has followed this Bill right through the Joint Committee and also moved certain amendments here, I would like to make the following observations. I must admit that the Bill, as it has emerged from the Joint Committee, has got certain improvements.

16 hrs.

Shri Abid Ali: Substantial.

Shri Tangamani: There would have been substantial improvements if the amendments which I had moved were accepted by the House. While I moved my amendment that the

qualifying period should not exceed 150 days, it is a welcome thing that at least 160 days have been fixed as the qualifying period. I hope that it will be clarified that in the States where the qualifying period is 150 days, they will not be forced to have this qualifying period of 160 days instead of 150 days, which they are now enjoying. In other words, as a result of this legislation, the benefits which they are now enjoying should not be reduced either in the matter of qualifying period or compensation to be paid. I am saying this because as a result of the repealing process, a situation may arise that in these three States which are having a qualifying period of 150 days at present, they might insist on a qualifying period of 160 days.

The second point which I would like to impress upon this House is the question of misconduct. I would like to warn that although we have brought out a very good legislation which is going to benefit a large section of women workers, it is inequitable to provide a clause like clause 12 which deprives her of the benefits under certain circumstances. The circumstances mentioned are gross misconduct and dismissal. This should not interfere in any way with the benefit which is granted to the women. I am emphasising this because this clause is going to take away the spirit of such a beneficial legislation like this. I hope this will not be used and even if it is used, it will be used very sparingly. Fool-proof rules should be made to safeguard the women against any kind of abuses under clause 12.

I moved another amendment, which I thought Government would accept, regarding the question of checking up exemptions which the State Governments would like to give. Instead of allowing the State Governments to grant exemptions, it would have been better if the State Governments were allowed to give exemptions subject to the approval of the Central Government. In this very Bill we have made certain provisions for the State Governments to get approval from the Central Government in cases where they want to extend the benefit to other establishments. So, for the sake of uniformity if this has been done, it would have been a welcome thing.

While giving this warning, I am really glad in a way that this legislation is going to be on the anvil. In this connection, I will be failing in my duty if I do not make a certain observation. I do not want to cast aspersons on anybody, but it is unfortunate that this Bill which was taken up on the 10th August—almost in the first days of the last session— could not be passed before the end of the last session. I hope that steps will be taken to see that not only this Bill goes through the other House rapidly, and made into law, but also early steps are taken for seeing to it that the State Governments issue the necessary notifications without delay. Rules, as indicated in this Bill, should be framed and subjected to the scrutiny of this House as early as possible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to make only a few observations at this stage. As I said in the beginning, I welcome this measure, because it was as long ago as 1954 that the Indian Labour Conference discussed this and recommended that a uniform legislation for granting maternity benefits should be undertaken by the Central Government. 7 years have elapsed. So, I want the hon. Minister to make up this time by seeing that this law is enforced as early as possible.

It could be done in two ways. Firstly, it could be done by framing the rules under the various provisions as quickly as possible. I make a special request, because of my previous experience with regard to framing of rules. For example, the Mines Act was passed in 1952 and it was enforced from 1st July 1952 in all the States. But the metalliferrous mines regulations were framed only last year, after a lapse of 8 years. I want Government to avoid such delays and see that the rules are framed as

[Shri Tangamani]

quickly as possible. They may be discussed in one of the conferences of Labour Ministers which the hon. Labour Minister calls and they may be finalised as quickly as possible.

When I said that when we are providing for uniform legislation, there should not be any disparity between one legislation and another, I pointed out that overtime wages should be included in computing the quantum of maternity benefit. I asked the hon. Minister the grounds for exempting it. He has not given any grounds, because under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Act, overtime wage is considered as part of the wages. The hon. Minister has not denied this; he said he would verify. As a veteran trade union leader, I was under the impression that he must be knowing this. He said he would verify this. I would earnestly request him to have the verification done as early as possible, even before this Bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha, so that he can move a suitable amendment in regard to including overtime wages for the purpose of computing the maternity benefit.

With these observations, I welcome this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, one need not be a labour leader to take part in the discussion on this Bill. Workers are with us all the time and whether we are trade unionists or not, no man who is in public life can afford to ignore the promotion of their cause. Though a friend complained that this Bill has been too long on the anvil, I think it is good that we are beginning the first day of this session, which may be the last session of this Lok Sabha . . .

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about the 'lame duck' session?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Perhaps you may be there or not.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You and I will be there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that it is a good thing that we are going to pass this Bill, which enshrines the principles of social security for workers, which embodies the principles of social welfare which are obtaining in a welfare State, on this day, and I congratulate the hon. Labour Minister and the hon. Deputy Labour Minister on the good work that they have done.

It is very seldom that a Joint Committee takes such a sympathetic view of the suggestions that are put forward by the Members as this Committee has done. When I compare the original Bill with the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee, I cannot help saying that the Joint Committee has gone as far as it could go and liberalised this Bill in the interests of workers as much as it should have. Of course, there are some persons who, like Oliver Twist, are always asking for more. I do not blame them for that. We should try to ask as much for the workers as we can. But there is a difference. There are some persons who want more on theoretical grounds and there are some persons who want more on practical grounds.

I must submit very respectfully, Sir, that more or less the complaints or the criticisms made on this Bill by certain Members of this House have been more on doctrinaire and on dogmatic grounds than on practical grounds. After all, all social measures, all social security schemes have to take into account the economic conditions which prevail in our country, the industrial potential of our country and the corps of workers that we have. When we judge this Bill according to those things, I think this Bill is going to do good to the workers, especially to my sisters and daughters and to others who are employed in the working corps of my country.

So far as the definition of "wages" is concerned, I would not say that anything more should be added to it. I think this is equitable, just and fair, and when our country progresses in terms of economic prosperity there may come a time when we may be able to enlarge the scope of the definition of "wages". But I feel that the time has not yet come. We should not try to run before we have learnt to work. Practical experience demands that we should not bring into play those tendencies which are not going to help the workers.

I find that this Bill is going to be a joint venture, it is going to be a co-operative venture and it is going to be worked by the Centre and also by the States. My experience of such legislations in this House has been that while the Centre has shown all the ardour for working but a measure which is passed, while the Centre has shown every possible interest in the measure which it has passed, the States have not been able to share that ardour or that enthusiasm. I think as the Bill will travel from Delhi backwards and forwards the enthusiasm for the implementation of this Bill will grow less and less. Here is a problem. How is the Labour Ministry going to see that the States show as much interest in the implementation of this Bill as the Centre is going to show? I think there are certain places where we have given undiluted power to the States. Of course, we are living under a Constitution which gives provincial autonomy to our States. But I feel that even though the States may have provincial autonomy the Centre should not give up its supervisory power. In some of the clauses to which reference has been made, I feel that that supervisory power has been left out. Therefore, I would say that when the rules are framed it should be seen that wherever the implementation of this Bill is concerned the ultimate supervisory power should rest with the Centre and the States should not be allowed to go their own way, follow their own sweet will and do whatever they like. After all, the States are not as conscious of our social welfare as the Centre is, the States do not have as enlightened Ministers as perhaps the Centre has. Therefore, I would say that the power of the States should be controlled as much as possible so that this Bill fulfils the objectives for which it is being passed.

For instance, a point has been made that 160 days should be reduced to 150 days. I feel that this is a very legitimate demand. The Centre has to show the way, to show the path. The Centre is the path-finder, and I think we would be stultifying ourselves if we find that the Centre has to lag behind some of the progressive States. The Centre should be more progressive than any State in the country. The Centre should lead the States so far as progressive measures are concerned, and it would be a very sad thing if some States have a year of 150 days and the Centre says that it will have a year of 160 days. I hope this thing will be looked into.

Then, the duties of inspectors have been prescribed in this Bill. The whole of this Bill is going to hinge on these inspectors. I would like to ask, what are going to be the qualifications of these inspectors? Are they going to be like our police inspectors, are they doing to be like our veterinary inspectors or are they going to be like our school inspectors? What kind of inspectors are we going to have? What are going to be their qualifications? What kind of training are we going to give those inspectors to inculcate in them the spirit of social welfare? If these inspectors are going to be cast in the mould of the bureaucratic inspectors of whom we have so many in this country—traffic inspectors, police inspectors and others—I think this Bill will stultify itself. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Labour Minister to see to it that these inspectors are not of the usual, normal, bureaucratic varieties that we have in this country, but these inspectors are of the social-service-variety, of the social welfare variety, they are such persons as have been bitten by the

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

bug of social welfare. I want such persons to be inspectors. Therefore, I feel that under the rule-making powers we should lay down the qualifications of these inspectors who are going to be responsible for implementing this Bill.

There is one thing more. These rules are gonig to be much more important than the clauses themselves. I do not know whether the tail wags the dog or the dog wags the tail, I do not want to enter into that discussion, but in this Bill I think the tail is going to be much more important than anything else. The rules are going to be really the heart of this Bill, the soul of this Bill. The rules are going to make all the difference between making this Bill a good Act and making it a middling or something like that. What do we find? We find that all kinds of powers have been taken by the Government so far as the rules are concerned. How are we going to know whether these powers will be fulfilled when the rules are going to be made? I do not know how long it will take to frame the rules. My hon. friend was talking about the "lame duck" session. I do not know what kind of session that is going to be. Anyhow, I submit that the rules could be passed within this session so that we can have them under scrutiny, because the noble principles which have been enunciated in this Bill, the noble ideals which have been put forward in this Bill will come to nothing if the rules are not properly made and if the rules are not properly scrutinised by this House. I think we seldom discuss rules on the floor of the House, but the rules that are to be framed under this Bill I hope will be discussed in this House and we shall have an opportunity to go through them very carefully. For instance, there is the question of nature of proof required under the provisions of this Act. What kind of rule are you going to make about it? About duration of make it firm and clear? There are so many other things. I think these rules are going to be the very kernel of this Bill and this House must have an opportunity to scrutinise them before they are sent for implementation to the States. There was a foreign observer who said that labour legislation in this country is something about which any progressive country can be proud. I feel that in the matter of labour legislation we have done very well, owing to the enlightened interest which our Ministry has shown in this kind of thing. If any doubt is raised about the progressiveness of our Labour Ministry in this matter, I think this Bill and so many other Bills will be there to show that everything has been done for making the life of the workers in this country as comfortable as possible. I hope that our workers will have more benefits, larger benefits, greater benefits, as time goes on. As our Five Year Plans mature, as our national income increases, I am sure the workers in our country will have the same kind of amenities and salaries as the workers, say, in the United Kingdom and other progressive countries. I hope that with the help of the people it can be achieved. With these words, I welcome this Bill whole-heartedly and I hope the States, the inspectors and all that bureaucratic machinery, which will come into being on the passing of this Bill, all of them will administer this Bill in the spirit in which it has been framed by the Labour Ministry and the spirit in which it has been passed by the Lok Sabha.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़) : सभापति महोदय, हम इस समय इस बिल को कानूनी रूप देने जा रहे हैं। यहां के लेबर लेजिस्लेशन्स में मैंने इतना प्रोग्रेसिव बिल नहीं देखा जिस तरह का यह है। यह बड़ा ही सुन्दर बिल है। हमारे सामने बैठने वाले साथियों ने इस इस में कुछ अमेन्डमेन्ट्स रक्खे हैं और आलोचनायें की हैं। सेलेक्ट कमेटी में हम दोनों साथ थे जहां पर

यहां पर उन्होंने मतभिन्नता बतलाई । इस बारे में कुछ ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पिछले सेशन में मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी कुछ कहा था। मैं केवल एक दो बात माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

मंत्री महोदय इस बात को भूल न जायें कि जिस इंडस्ट्री में ८० प्रतिशत बहनें काम करती हैं उन को इस बिल का कोई लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम इस पर विचार करें, इस की जांच करे और सोचें कि उन में काम करने वाली बहनों को किस प्रकार से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा मिले। एक इंडस्ट्री बीड़ी की है, जो कि बड़ा भारी उद्योग है। लाखों की तादाद में बहनें वहां पर काम करती हैं । उन को पत्ते, डोरा और तम्बाकू दे दी जाती है और वे लोग घरों पर काम करती हैं । इस बीड़ी उद्योग में हमारे प्रदेश में लगभग ४ लाख श्रमिक काम करते हैं जिन में से लगभग ३ लाख बहनें हैं। उनको इस बिल का कोई फायदा मिलने वाला नहीं है। अब हमें विचार करना चाहिये कि इस बिल के कानून बन जाने के बाद उन को किस प्रकार से फायदा मिल सकता है ।

इसी प्रकार से ऊन बिनने का काम करने वाली औरतें हैं। उन को बड़े बड़े कारखानेदार ऊन दे देते हैं और वे घर पर उस को साफ करती हैं और फिर कारखाने में ले जाती हैं उन को भी इस का फायदा मिलने वाला नहीं है। मैंने टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में भी देखा। सफाई का काम बहनें अपने घरों ले जाती हैं और साफ कर के दे जाती हैं । इस कानून से बचने के जो तरीके हो सकते हैं उन पर आप विचार करें ।

इसी तरह सीजनल से फैक्ट्रीज होती हैं, जैसे कि जिनिंग फैक्टरीज साल में चार महीने चलती है। उस में भी बहनें काफी तादाद में काम करती हैं, लेकिन इस बिल का फायदा उन को नहीं मिलेगा। बहुत से धान कूटने के कारखाने हैं जिन में बहनें काफी तादाद में काम करतीं हैं । उन को भी इस बिल का फायदा नहीं मिलेगा ।

इस लिये मेरा विचार है कि आप इन बातों पर विचार करें, और जब भी सुविधा मालूम हो, इस कानून को अमेंड करें ताकि सब महिलाओं को फायदा मिले ।

श्री आबिद अली : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो फरमाया वह बिल्कुल ठीक है। इस बारे में जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता है उस की अगर वे सूचना देंगे तो उस पर विचार किया जायगा । विचार करने के बाद ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो फायदा बहनों को मिल सकता है उसको इस बिल में देने का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा । और हमारी यह कोशिश हमेशा जारी रहेगी ।

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के बारे में एक यह सूचना की गई थी कि जहां पर अभी १५० दिन हैं उन को बढ़ाया न जाये । इस बारे में माननीय सदस्य श्री शर्मा ने जो फरमाया, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही अर्ज करूं कि १५० दिन जरूरी हैं। लेकिन जहां तक **अमाउन्ट आफ बेनिफिट** का सवाल है, वह ५ रु ४ आ० **पर वीक, आर** ७।१२ **आफ दि ऐवरेज डेली वेज** जो है, उस में है **ऐवरेज डेली वेज आर** १ रु० **व्हिचएवर इज ग्रेटर** । साथ ही पहले यह रक्खा गया था कि १२ महीनों का ऐवरेज वेज हो, अब पिछले तीन महीनों का ऐवरेज वेतन होगा। इसी तरह से १० रु० मेडिकल बेनिफिट की बात है। जिस स्टेट में १५० दिन रक्खे गये हैं वहां पर १० रु० रक्खा गया था, उसको यहां पर २५ रु० किया गया है ।

इस तरह से अगर पूरा बिल देखा जाय तो यह कानून इस लिहाज से काफी तरक्की की तरफ बढ़ा है । फिर भी अगर कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह चाहे कि १६० दिन को बढ़ाया जाये और वह इस की तजवीज भेजें,

[श्री आबिद अली]

तो उस पर मुनासिब गौर किया जा सकता है ।

बाकी रहा रूल्स बनाने के बारे में, तो मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर्स को यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई जारी हो चुकी है और पहला मस्विदा तैयार है । इधर जो महीने गये उन को हम ने व्यर्थ नही जाने दिया । इस तरह से उस का उपयोग कर लिया है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि बहुत जल्द स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को आखिरी मस्विदा बना कर हम भेज देंगे ।

जहां तक न्याय का सवाल है उन बहनों के बारे में जोकि काम करती हैं, इस बिल का पूरा फायदा उन को पहुंचाने की जितनी कोशिश हो सकती है वह की जा रही है और आगे भी की जायेगी । कहीं भी इस में कोई कमी और आनरेबल मेम्बर्स और ट्रेड यूनियन्स की मारफत जो सूचनायें आयेंगी तो जो भी आसानियां उन को पहुंचाने की बात कही जायेगी, उन पर भी हम अमल करने की कोशिश करेंगे और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी करेंगीं ।

Mr. Chairman The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

APPRENTICES BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up consideration of the Apprentices Bill.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

It is hardly necessary for me to enter on a long exposition of the proposals embodied in this Bill. I am sure there is going to be no disagreement in this House with the aims and objects of the proposed legislation. I believe that all of us here appreciate the great importance of the measure. The importance is derived specially from the fact that we have undertaken during the last ten years programmes of industrial development on a rapidly increasing scale.

16.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The role of industrial development in the economic progress of the country may be judged from the place assigned to it in the structure of our Plans. Here I shall give a few figures. In the First Plan, the net investment in the industrial sector, which includes mining, was of the order of Rs. 270 crores. In the Second and Third Plans the corresponding figures were Rs. 1,545 crores and Rs. 2,570 crores respectively.

Therefore there has been a large stepping up of the rate of investment in industry during the three Plans. Now we are looking to planned investments for the attainment of some of our important national goals, such as the increase in the standard of living of the people through doubling of the and *per capita* income anticipated by about the middle of the Fifth Plan. We are also hoping that in the course of another two Plans to reach very near the stage of a self-sustaining economy. We need the surpluses that will be thus generated for the purpose of paying back all our commitments and the interest thereon and also for ploughing back for further enlarging the scale of development into our own efforts. We have also before us the big problem of finding employment for a large and increasing labour force in the country. All these things will rest on the efficiency of our in-

vestments and on the results that they will yield in financial terms in the future years.

There are various conditions which we can envisage, the fulfilment of which is necessary for the success of our Plans and rapid economic growth, for example, our capacity to raise sufficient internal resources and to obtain requisite foreign assistance, that is, external resources. But much more important than anything else in my opinion—I hope our hon. friends here will agree——

An Hon. Member: Fully.

Shri Nanda: ..... is the question of trained personnel, both in the matter of the numbers and quality. Everything depends upon that.

Regarding numbers we were not in a very happy position in the earlier years of planned development. We had to face shortages in several directions. We took advantage of that experience and in subsequent years devised measures for making up these shortages. We expanded our institutional arrangements for training and I can now place before the House the very gratifying record of progress in this sphere. In 1950-61 on the engineering and technology side we had provision for imparting education in terms of intake at the degree and the diploma levels together for 10,000 students. In 1955-56 the number rose to 16,370 and in 1960-61, that is, in the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, the figure had further risen to 39,428. We hope that with the help of the programmes contemplated in the Third Five-Year Plan, this figures will reach 56,527. On the other hand, and that is equally important, namely, the craftsmen to be trained at the training centres of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the figure in 1955-56 was 10,500. In 1960-61 it was 42,000 and it is now expected to rise to one lakh by 1965-66.

As a result of all these steps taken and now proposed, we are now hoping that there will not be a serious difficulty so far as the numerical requirements in the various trades are concerned. But the question of quality does remain. In the begining there was a very great leeway to be made in that respect and in certain directions there were srious deficiencies. As we expanded, it was perhaps inevitable that a certain amount of dilution should occur. We were conscious of the problem that was being thus created. We have been trying to improve the situation in several directions. The content of the instruction that is imparted in the various institutions has been steadily improved. Also, various steps have been taken to see that the quality of the instructors is better. So, the institutional training has been improved very considerably and is in the process of continual improvement. But I feel quite sure in my mind that all that is not enough because it is not just the instruction that is imparted which is going to make a difference whether a trainee would become a good or indifferent worker. In order that the contribution of the workers of various grades should be adequate in respect of quality and volume of output, it is very important that this training should be carried out in workshop conditions. It is desirable that they should have practical experience of conditions in which they will have ultimately to work. Now that our industrialisation is proceeding apace and we are building up large plants, where there are costly machines installed and complicated processes the importance of this type of training increases enormously. So it is very essential that the training should not end in the various technical institutions but it should be further supplemented. There should also be independent arrangements for training within the industry or what we call apprenticeship in industry.

The apprenticeship is not something which we are thinking of only in this country. It is very common in the industrially advanced countries where

[Shri Nanda]

arrangements have been made for apprenticeship on a very large scale by the Governments concerned. Legislation regulating the system of apprenticeship in industry exists now in many countries. This regulation is aimed at bringing about a certain uniformity in standards of training. This is very necessary both for the purpose of attaining a certain degree of efficiency and quality and for the sake of ensuring the mobility of labour, that is, movement of labour from one establishment to another and even from one industry to another. This is one reason. There is also the need for protection of the interests of the apprentices because there can be abuses. I am sure that in our country those abuses have occurred in the past.

During the past two decades, various committees have had a good look at the situation regarding our training arrangements and the provision made for practical training in industry. They have drawn attention to the deficiencies which came to their notice. There was the Labour Investigation Committee which reported in 1943. There was another Committee, an advisory committee, on Technical Training appointed in 1944-45. And they found that even the larger and better organised workshops had practically no arrangements for systematic training. Recently there was the Central Wage Board for the Sugar Industry. They found that apprentices were working as such for many years: they were called apprentices, but they had worked for eight, ten or even eighteen years. Obviously, they were being used as cheap labour.

The need for legislation has been felt for over a decade. The Indian Labour Conference (1951), agreed to the proposal for legislation on apprenticeship training. The Shiva Rao Committee (1952), also recommended that steps should be taken for the organisation of full-length apprenticeship programmes. But they said that we might try voluntary methods, and that if they did not succeed, then Government might proceed to enact necessary legislation.

The Technical Training Committee of the Small-scale Industries Board, in 1956, found conditions unsatisfactory and considered it necessary that compulsion should be introduced. For several years, we continued to make efforts on a voluntary basis hoping that we might succeed in persuading industry to introduce apprenticeship courses, to admit a sufficient number of apprentices and to train them in a proper manner. But we did not succeed.

I shall give a few facts in this connection, because there may be some kind of a feeling as to why is it that we are bringing in compulsion in this matter. A National Apprenticeship Scheme was prepared in consultation with the Indian Engineering Associatio, Calcutta, for implementation on a voluntary basis. It also provided for direct financial assistance to the extent of about Rs. 67 per month per trainee: that is, the employers were reimbursed the expenditure to be incurred on training of the apprentices. A target of about 7,000 seats fixed for Second Plan had to be broght down to 3,000, because very little progress was visible; actually at present only 1,200 apprentices are undergoing training under this scheme.

We are also encountering difficulty in another direction, that is, the training of craftsmen. Now their number is going to increase by leaps and bounds. But even with regard to those who have received some sort of training so far, we found serious difficulties in securing for them necessary facilities because their training is not complete without in-plant training for for about six months.

Therefore we took a decision that we should proceed now to secure statutory basis for the programme for apprenticeship training. I had personally various meetings with the top representatives of industry, that is, the representatives of the all-India central organisation of employers. At a meeting held on the 4th August, 1960, which was attended also by the Minister of Industry, the representatives of the organisations agreed that legislation should be undertaken not only for regulating the training programme but also for ensuring the training of adequate numbers to meet the full needs of the country. There are two aspects of it, firstly the regulation and secondly, that a certain number should be compulsorily admitted for the purpose of training and apprenticeship provided for them.

Then a committee was appointed to go into the principles which should find a place in the legislation. These are agreed principles which are being embodied in the Bill before us.

The broad approach is this. There is the international practice; there are the International Labour Office recommendations on the subject, particularly recommendation No. 6. The responsibility in this matter, as we conceive devolves both on Government and the employers, but primarily it rests on the industry. Government should certainly assist to the extent possible and necessary, but primarily it is for industry to make all the arrangements. We have special consideration, on behalf of Government, for the small and the medium employers.

The main object is not compulsion, but regulation of the training of apprentices. It refers to the ratio of the apprentices to workers. We have laid down certain national standards in the matter of equipment, syllabi, etc., and we have sought to define the obligations of the parties concerned and provide the necessary safeguards in the interests of the workers.

We have got this Bill. I would not like to take much time of the House but regarding the scheme and the structure of the Bill I shall say just a few words. Various authorities come into the picture. Therefore, to begin with I would like to mention the names of those authorities enumerated in Chapter III, those who are responsible for the administration of the provisions of this legislation. There is, in the first place, the National Council of Training for Vocational Trade, already established, which is referred to as the National Council. Corresponding to that, there is a State Council in each State. But the body which is most concerned with the administration of the provisions of the Bill is the Central Apprenticeship Council; and there are corresponding State Apprenticeship Councils of which the constitution has been laid down in the Bill. The implementation of the various requirements under the legislation is being placed in the hands of the Central Apprenticeship Adviser, and similar Apprenticeship Advisers in the States. This is the field organisation.

Then I come ot Chapter II where the essential provisions have been embodied. There are, in the first instance, the types of apprentices mentioned in clause 6. There are two main categories, firstly those who have undergone institutional training in a school or other institution recognised by the National Coucil and have passed the prescribed trade tests, and secondly, those who have not undergone such training.

The qualifications and conditions of apprentices have been laid down in clause 3, that is, age not being less than fourteen years, and the apprentice has to satisfy certain standards of education and physical fitness. Clause 4 provides that no person shall be engaged as an apprentice to undergo training unless it is on the basis of a contract of our apprenticeship which must be registered with the Apprenticeship Adviser. Further, clause 8 lays down the power of the Central Government to determine the

[Shri Nanda]

ratio of apprentices to workers other than un-skilled workers in a trade, after consulting the Central Apprenticeship Council. It is further added that several employers may join together for the purpose of providing practical training of apprentices under them. Government may require employers to train additional numbers by providing more facilities and necessary financial assistance. In clauses 9 and 10, the types of training have been stated. There is basic training, that is, a course of basic training to be undergone by those who have not gone through any institutional training. In the case of establishments employing 500 or more, workers, this basic training is to be imparted in separate parts of the workshop building or in a separate building. In establishments employing less than 500 workers, this shall be imparted in institutes to be set up by the Government. That is one part of the training. Then, there is the practical training. Suitable arrangements have to be made by the employer for imparting a course of practical training to every apprentice engaged by him. The programme for this purpose should be approved by the Adviser. That is second. The third type of training is what is called related instruction. An apprentice who is undergoing practical training shall, during the period of practical training, be given a course of related instruction, that is, theoretical instruction that may be required. This has to be approved by the Government in consultation with the Apprenticeship Council. In the case of those who have passed the trade test after a course of institutional training, the related instruction may be on a reduced or modified scale. The syllabus and the equipment, etc. to be utilised for this training shall be approved by the Government in consultation with the Apprenticeship Council.

Then, I come to the question of the cost of training. This is dealt with in clause 9. Here, various provisions have been made. I do not think I should take the time of the House in going into all the details. The Government comes into the picture on behalf of the employers who employ less than 500 workers, especially, and the Government takes the responsibility for providing the basic training also. In the case of recurring costs of practical training, half of the cost is to be met by the Government, in the case of establishments which employ less than 500 workers. Clauses 11 to 19 deal with obligations and rights of employers and apprentices. The employer is expected to make proper arrangements for training. Particularly, he has to appoint a suitable person in charge of training. In the case of the apprentices, the main provisions are that he has to conform to the discipline of the workshop and learn his trade diligently. This is about the various safeguards to protect their interests. They are to be treated as trainees and not as workers under ordinary law, that is, the laws in respect of labour shall not apply to them except for certain purposes. Chapters III, IV and V of the Factories Act and Chapter V of the Mines Act shall apply in relation to safety, health and welfare. Therefore, the safety, health and welfare of the apprentices must be properly looked after. Rest period, period of leave and hours of work also would be prescribed. Further, the employer has to pay every apprentice a stipend at the prescribed annual rate. An apprentice is not entitled to receive any other payment. Piece work, output bonus and other incentive schemes are not applicable in their case. because, they should not be mixed up with the category of workers. It is just training they receive and they do not work for the benefit of the employer as such. Provision has been made for the employer's liability for compensation for injury by accident arising out of and in the course of training. Suitable amendments are being suggested in the appropriate clauses of the Workmen's Compensation Act so that it may be fitted into the require-

[Shri Muhammed Elias]

the tool', and only then he allowed me to touch the tool.

In that English firm where I was working, they did not give me a single farthing for one year. After six or eight months, when I had undergone the training, they gave me four annas per day. For two or three years from then onwards, I got only four annas per day. Then, I approached the mangement that I could work as a skilled worker and that I might have the wages of a skilled worker. The management said, 'you can have hardly eight annas per day. More than that, you will not be able to get here. If you want more than eight annas, you shall have to leave the factory.'. So, ultimately, I had to leave that factory to find out a better job in other factories. The same conditions are still prevalent in many factories. The apprentices do not get any facilities to learn their trade. It is with great difficulties that they have to learn their trade.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall listen tomorrow to what the hon. Member did in the other factory. The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 21, 1961/Kartika 30, 1883 (Saka).

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30	Sayajee Jubilee cotton and Jute Mills, Sidhpur	85
31	Shifting of Assistant Mica Labour Welfare Officer to Kalichedu	85-86
32	Employment of Government personnel in Public Undertakings	86-87
33	Bonus money of tea labourers of Assam	87
34	Production of fertilizers	87-89
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36	Employees of Indian Missions abroad	89-90
37	Central Information Service	90-91
38	Setting up of transmitters in Orissa	91-92
39	Scarcity of cement in West Bengal	92
40	"Third Five Year Plan"	92-93
41	Prices of electric bulbs	93-94
42	Manufacture of Rayon Pulp	94-95
43	Major industry in Public Sector in U. P.	95—97
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52	Trade in Jute	102
53	Theft of passport forms in Calcutta	102-03
54	Money Order remittances to Goa	103

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61	Broadcasting equipment at Dharwar (Mysore)	107-08
62	Recognition of foreign Governments	108-09
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65	C.P.W.D. staff working in Bhuran	110
66	National Productivity Council	110-11
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68	Pakistani intrusion into J and K.	111-12
69	Industries in Gujarat	112
70	Press Information Bureau	113-14
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72	Film Festival in Delhi	115
73	Export of shoes	115-16
74	Paper industry	116-17
76	Park in Kasturba Nagar, New Delhi	117-18
77	Market in Motibagh II, New Delhi	118-19

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 1516, dated 13-3-1961. 119

OBITUARY REFERENCES 119-20

The Speaker made references to the passing away of Shri Balasaheb Salunke who was sitting member of Lok Sabha Sardar Sant Singh who was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly, Shri Sushil Kumar Pateriya who was a member of the first Lok Sabha and Shri B. S. Hiray who was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly and the Provisional Parliament

OBITUARY REFERENCES—*contd.*

Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . 120—56

The Speaker withheld to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against each :—

(1) Recent communal riots in Aligarh Muslim University.	Sarvashri Vajpayee, Balraj Madhok, S. M. Banerjee, Tangamani and Prakash Vir Shastri.
(2) Decision of the Election Commission to recognise political parties at State level and not on national basis.	Shri Vajpayee.
(3) Conviction of Col. Bhattacharya by the Pakistan Military Tribunal.	Sarvashri Balraj Madhok, Nath Pai and Yadav Narayan Jadhav.
(4) Fresh incursions by Chinese into Ladakh area of Jammu and Kahsmir State	Sarvashri Braj Raj Singh and P.N. Singh

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 156—61

(1) A copy of Statement issued by the National Integration Conference

(2) A statement on the flood situation in the country.

(3) A copy of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance, 1961 (No. 3 of 1961) promulgated by the President on the 29th September, 1961, under provisions of article 123(2)(*a*) of the Constitution

(4) A copy of Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry for the year ending the 31st March, 1961, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958

(5) A copy of Report (Volumes I and II) of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission appointed by the President under article 339(1) of the Constitution.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(6) A copy each of the following papers :—

(*a*) Report of the Panel of Judges appointed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, for Rs. 1,00,000 Prize for Cottage Spinning Unit

(*b*) Summary of the above Report.

(7) A copy of Report of the Salt Department for 1959-60

(8) A copy each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

(*a*) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the revision of fair prices payable to cement producers

(*b*) Government Resolution No. Cem.-8 (27)/61 dated the 31st October, 1961

(9) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2118 dated the 5th September, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(10) A copy of the Cement Control Order, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 2561 dated the 31st October, 1961, issued under section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

(11) A copy of the Khadi and Village Industries (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1197 dated the 30th September, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956.

(12) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Seventh Amendment) Scheme, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1176 dated the 23rd September, 1961, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(13) A copy of the Minimum Wages (Central) Second Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1140 dated the 16th September, 1961, under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

(14) A Copy of the main conclusions of the 19th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at Bangalore on the 9th and 10th October, 1961

(15) A copy of Report entitled 'A study of the strike in the Clacutta Tramsways Company Limited, Calcutta, from the point of view of the Code of Discipline'.

(16) A statement correcting the reply given on the 31st August, 1961 to a Supplementary by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty on Starred Question No. 1116 regarding River Feni in Tripura.

(17) A copy each of the following Reports of the Law Commission :—

(*a*) Nineteenth Report on the Administrator General's Act 1913

(*b*) Twentieth Report on the law of Hire-Purchase

(18) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 :—

(*a*) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Andhra Pradesh) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1181 dated the 25th September, 1961

(*b*) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bihar) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1182 dated the 25th September, 1961

(*c*) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Maharashtra) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1183 dated the 25th September, 1961

(*d*) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (West Bengal) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R 1184 dated the 25th September, 1961

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(e) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Uttar Pradesh) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1273 dated the 13th October, 1961

(19) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2315 dated the 21st September, 1961 making certain amendments to the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

(20) A List of Concerns, which on reference to Government, have been informed during the year 1960-61, that the concessions under Section 56A of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922 would be available in respect of the dividends distributed by them to their company shareholders

(21) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Eighth Amendment) Scheme, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1286 dated the 21st October, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(22) A Copy of the Coal Mines Rescue (Amendment) Rules 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1352 dated the 4th November, 1961, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952.

(23) A Copy of the Annual Report of the Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1960-61.

(24) A Copy of the Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1959-60 together with the Audit Report thereon, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 162

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the fourteenth session and assented to by the President.

(1) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1961

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS—*contd.*

(2) The Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961.

(3) The Income-tax Bill, 1961

(4) The Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1961

(5) The Making of Heavy Packages (Amendment) Bill, 1961

(6) The Delhi (Urban Areas) Tenants' Relief Bill, 1961

(7) The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961

(8) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1961

(9) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill, 1961

(10) The Newspaper (Price and Page) Continuance Bill, 1961

(11) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1961

(12) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1961

(13) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(14) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1961

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 165—85

(i) The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement correcting the replies given on the 8th September, 1961 to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 1335 regarding British Citizenship for Phizo.

(ii) The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) made a statement regarding the derailments of the 83 Up Howrah-Ranchi Express on the South-Eastern Railway on the 20th October, 1961 and No. 2 TF Passenger on the Northern Railway on the 29th October, 1961 and also laid on the Table a detailed statement.

(iii) The Minister of Mines and and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) made a statement regarding the latest developments between Government and the oil companies on the question of import of petroleum products and other connected matters and also laid on the Table a detailed statement

TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE EXTENDED 185

The time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Extradition Bill, 1961, was extended upto the 30th November, 1961.

BILL INTRODUCED 185

The Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill, 1961

STATEMENT *RE.* ORDINANCE—LAID ON THE TABLE 186

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas) laid a statement explaining the circumstances necessitating immediate legislation by the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance, 1961.

BILL PASSED 186—251

Discussion on the motion for consideration of the Maternity Benefit Bill, 1960, as reported by the Joint Committee, moved on the 10th August, 1961 continued. The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) replied to the debate and the motion was adopted after clause-by-cluase consideration. The Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 251—64

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda) moved for the consideration of the Apprentices Bill, 1961. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1961/ KARTIKA 30, 1883 (Saka)

Further consideration and passing of the Apprentices Bill, 1961. Consideration and passing of the Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Bill, 1961, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1961, the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1961, and the Coffee (Amendment) Bill, 1961

GIPD—RS—1355 (Ai) LSD—27-11-61—900